The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNHEEDED VOICES.

Voices sad and low are speaking to the heart and hands to-day:
Pleading that earth's cares and labors for awhile be put away;
Love and friendship too are chiding,—they have stood aside so long,
Waiting for a word, a token for a letter, or a song.

Truly honest work is holy; food and raiment must be sought;
Yet the higher, nobler nature needs must claim a passing thought;
If the body, cold and hungry, of its wants should once complain,
Idle hands are sometimes better than an idle, starving brain.

And I hear the solemn voices, feel the kind reproof they give;
Only toiling, eating, sleeping; what a life is this to live!
Crowding out the finer feelings, dwarfing soul, and heart and mind;
Surely sinking to the level of the lowest of mankind.

O there *is* an upward rising, mounting on aspiring wings:—
Afterward an abject creeping in the dust of meaner things;
This for one but lately looking with an eye of keenest scorn,
On a soul to sense in bondage, and of strength and beauty shorn!

Duller grow the ears of hearing; dimmer yet the clouded eyes;
And the world's great need—and ours—still unheeded, sadly cries;
Is there none to pause and wonder what the end of this may be,
What the future may be bringing to the busy world—and me?

S. C.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

DOLLY AND I.

When I first started in life it was in the very small establishment of Mr. Brusles, stationer.

It was not a very remunerative situation, but old Mr. Brusle was a kind old man, Mrs. Brusle a nice, talkative old lady, and Dolly Brusle often came into the shop and stood behind the counter beside me.

Dear little Dolly; she had brown eyes, and a dimple on her chin, and she sang like a prima donna.

Old Mr. Brusle and my father had been friends, and I was not a servant only, but a privileged friend as well, and all the excuse I needed for staying every night was given in the words: "I want to hear the singing."

Well, any one might have wanted to hear it, for that matter—not merely a boy who was in love.

Things went on in this way for three years, when, one afternoon, old Mr. Brusle, shutting the drawers of his desk with a bang, said:

"It's no use, Tom, I may as well give in. I'm not making a penny, and I shall break up the business. The old woman and I can manage on what we have, with only one child, and I rest and stop fidgeting. I suppose Dolly can teach a little, too, and she can have some finery in that way. But the old shop is a mockery, and I've known it a good while."

So that was the end of that Arcadian time.

The stock and fixtures were sold out, and the shop was altered into a parlor, and I wrote to my uncle in London, who had promised to take me into his business if I wished it, and he telegraphed:

"Come next week."

And then one day I asked Dolly to walk down into the meadows and see if the blackberries were ripe.

We took two little baskets, and the berries were hanging plump and large and purple-black; but before we picked one I drew her to a quiet place under a great chestnut and put my arms about her waist, and said:

"Dolly, you know just how I feel to you, don't you? You know I love you."

She nestled up to me a little closer, and I took both her hands in mine.

"Will you wait for me a little while, Dolly?", I said. "Will you think that I am doing my best all the time to bring the day nearer when I can ask your father to give you to me?"

"Yes, Tom, I'll wait."

And then we picked the blackberries and went home again through the meadows.

"We'll not speak of it yet, Tom," said Dolly. "At home, I mean; they think me such a child yet. I don't want to break the charm. In time they'll guess that I'm a woman; and they like you, Tom."

The evening passed swiftly. I arose to go.

"God bless you!" said the old man.

I pressed my lips to Dolly's forehead.

In that moment of parting the old folks thought it only natural.

And then I was gone.

My trunk had been at the station for hours.

I heard the whistle of the train; I saw the red glare of the monster's eye; I heard the snort and the tramp.

He was ready for me, and the city and its whirl awaited me.

For awhile I was bewildered in the city, then very busy, then flushed with the prospect of being rapidly advanced, and of being able to ask Dolly to be my wife sooner than I expected.

I wrote her joyous letters.

She wrote pleasant ones back to me.

We did not make them open love letters, but both understood the love at the bottom of them.

And so the months glided on.

For the first half year I had no holiday.

Then a grudgingly given week was granted me, and I visited my friends and had a glorious time.

Dolly was lovelier than ever.

She walked over to the station with me when I left, leaning on my arm.

The train had not come in yet—the one for London, but the other had set down some passengers from the city.

One, a stout gentleman of 35, dressed in fine style, having given his portmanteau to a porter, advanced to Dolly.

"How do you do, Miss Brusle?" said he.

She held out her hand shyly.

"How do you do, Mr. Holly? Tom, this is Mr. Holly, Mr. Holly, Mr. Hearn."

He bowed; so did I. But the fellow had such an air with him that I hated him.

How did she know him?

I had never seen him before.

"Who is he?" asked I in a whisper, as the porter called Mr. Holly back for directions.

"He has something to do with the opera, I think," said Dolly.

Then came the shriek of the whistle at the station.

On thundered the train.

"All in for London!" yelled a voice.

"Good-bye, Tom," said Dolly.

"Good-bye," said I, but I stared at Mr. Holly.

"You'll be left, Tom," said Dolly.

I hurried away.

I found a seat.

I thrust my head out of the window.

Dolly was walking away on Mr. Holly's arm, and his head was very close to her's—very.

I made a fool of myself next day.

I wrote Dolly an indignant letter.

She wrote me a spirited answer.

I demanded an explanation as to how she came to know Holly in the next letter; and before any answer came to this, old Mrs. Brusle walked into our place, with her shopping bag in hand one morning.

"I want you to take me to some nice shop, Tom," she said, "if you can spare an hour or so. I am going to buy a black silk for Dolly and she told me to tell you all about it, as you seemed to be upset."

I asked the permission necessary, and called a cab.

Once within it, the old lady began.

"You see, Dolly will need to be dressed handsomely. She starts next month. It's settled, you know, between her and Mr. Holly."

"Settled? I said.

"Yes," said the old lady, "I knew you'd be pleased with the good news. She was singing in the choir, and he happened to go there to church, and he asked an introduction and got it, and called the next day."

"It's very sudden, very; but she wouldn't engage herself to him without our consent; and it's such a fine thing that we can't refuse. So we consented."

She'll feel homesick, no doubt, away from us; but we mustn't think of that. I try not to," and then the old lady put her 'kerchief to her eyes.

"She told you to tell me?" I said,

"Oh, yes," said the old lady.

My heast was on fire, my blood was boiling; but I made no sign.

"You stay in the city all night, don't you?" I asked.

She said she would, and gave me the number of her stopping place.

After the shopping was over I went home and took from my trunk a little parcel of letters, a lock of hair, a ribbon—heaven knows what trashy bits of love treasure—put them in a large business envelope, and walked over to the old lady's with them.

"Tell Dolly that I sent that, and wish her all the happiness that she deserves," said I.

The old lady heard no sarcasm in my voice.

"I Will, Tom," she said, "and do come and see us soon. We'll be lonely without Dolly."

So it was over; and the thing that was most terrible to dream of had fallen on me.

And Dolly wrote no letter and made no sign.

It was as though she was dead, and she was dead to me.

Of course I made no confidants, and I worked as hard as ever.

The work of a wholesale woolen house does not slacken because a clerk is crossed in love or jilted.

Bales and boxes and bundles went out and came in all the same; and what did it matter if I looked pale and lost my appetite, so that I did my figuring and writing and all the rest correctly?

But one day as I looked up from a box I had been marking, I saw a sight that made me sick with rage.

Holly, and no one else, with his light side whiskers and glossy hat and marvelously square shoulders.

He was talking to my uncle, and appeared to be on intimate terms with him.

I stood still and stared at him.

In a few minutes he saw me, and, putting up his eye-glass, bowed.

I made no bow in return.

Then he came across the room.

"I don't think it's a mistake," said he, "I met you at the station with Miss Brusle."

"I remember," I said.

"She's very well, and in a little flutter, of course," said he. "I suppose you've had letters?"

"Excuse me, I'm needed elsewhere," I said, and dashed away.

An hour after, my uncle, coming across me, said: "Do you know Holly, Tom? He's not a bad fellow, though a bit of a puppy. He's made a good bit of money in the theatrical line—manager and all that, you know. Married a sort of a cousin of my wife's two years ago, so we're a little sociable."

"Is he a married man?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; why not?" said my uncle,

"Uncle Harold," said I "you must let me run up to Hamilton to-night. It's a life and death matter. I must go."

"What is the matter, Tom?" said my uncle.

"I can't tell you," I replied, "but I must go."

"Then you must," said my uncle, "Don't be longer than you can help."

If he had but known how long every moment seemed to me, he might have spared me the warning.

I traveled on the night train, and reached the dear little brown cottage when its windows were crimson with the sunrise.

"Why, Tom!" cried the old lady; "so you thought you'd see our old girl off, after all? You know she starts to-morrow.

Dolly did not look at me, but I saw her face flush crimson.

"I'm sorry to say that I have come down to bring bad news," said I.

"Bad news?" said Mr. Brusle. "I'm sorry for that. What is it, my boy?"

"It affects you, sir," said I, "not me. Yes, Dolly, it is true, and, ill as you have used me, my heart bleeds for you. I come only because worse would happen if I were silent, and I beg you to believe that I am actuated by no spirit of revenge. You may not credit me, but I wish that any other man had this to do, Mr. Holly is, and has been for two full years, a married man."

I turned my face away from Dolly as I uttered these words, and dropped it upon the hand that rested on the vine trellis.

I expected to hear her scream or to see her faint.

But my news did not seem to produce as great an effect as I expected.

I looked up again.

All eyes were fixed upon me.

"Ah?" said the old man.

"Well?" said the old lady.

"Go on, Tom," said Dolly.

"His wife is a cousin of the lady my uncle married," said I. "If you don't believe me I can offer proof of the fact. He is married."

"Of course, I know that," said Dolly. "His wife is quite a celebrated contralto."

"Knew that he was a married man?" said I. "I don't understand you. What can this mean?"

And it's a great deal nicer for Dolly," said Mrs. Brusle. "Mrs. Holly and she will travel together."

I stared from one to the other.

"Mrs. Brusle," said I, "what did you tell me when you came to London? I understood you that Dolly was engaged to Mr. Holly, and that you were buying the wedding dresses."

"Gracious me!" cried the old lady. "Nothing of the sort."

"Did you think that, Tom?" said Dolly.

I asked her to explain.

"Why, Tom, I have engaged to travel with him as one of a quartette company that he has just formed. A foreign gentleman and our tenor at church, Mr. Motley, and Mrs. Holly and I; and I shall make a great deal of money, and—oh, Thom, that's why you sent back my letters?"

I opened my arms, and Dolly ran into them without thinking of the old folks.

"What a miserable wretch I have been the last five weeks," said I.

And Dolly began to cry upon my shoulder.

"You see how it is, sir," I said to Mr. Brusle. "I'm not rich, but I love Dolly dearly, and if she'll take me as I am I shall be the happiest fellow under the sun. And for heaven's sake, Dolly, don't mind breaking your engagement. Stay at home and sing to us. I don't want you running about the country, no matter how much money you make by it."

So the engagement was broken, and though my uncle said it was imprudent, Dolly and I were married that winter.

Ole Bull's Pennsylvania Castle.

[New Bergen Letter to the Titusville Herald.]

About thirty or thirty-five years ago Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist, with one of those idiosyncracies peculiar to men of genius, turned his attention to colonizing and speculations in lumber. Engaging a number of his countrymen, who had reached New York, on their way to the fertile fields of the West, he brought them here, laid out a city and erected cabins for their use. He purchased an immense tract of land in this region from parties in New York, and made preparations to open up the forests on a grand scale. About six miles below here, on Kettle Creek, high up on the summit of the mountains, he built for himself a house. Endeavoring to implant in this wilderness some memories of the land he had left, he constructed a castle and furnished it with all the embellishments that could be imported into this out-of-the way place. A beautiful road winding up the mountain side on agradual ascent led to his retreat. Artists were brought from afar to add to the splendor of his castle, and the painter and gilder gave their handiwork to complete the structure, while paper of the most expensive kind covered the walls and added its charms to the edifice. One mammoth room was set apart as the concert hall, and here Ole Bull exercised all his ingenuity in its decoration. The roof was composed of glass, and the barbaric splendor was well calculated to make one forget the outside surroundings and yield themselves to the subtle strains of his violin and enter with spirit into the gayeties and festivities with which Ole Bull tried to surround himself.

But all this was doomed to moulder and decay. Before the artisans had yet ceased their labor trouble began to show itself. Dissatisfation began to manifest itself among those who had come with him to this land, and although he expended money freely and tried to bring peace and harmony among his retainers, the spectre of rebellion would not vanish. About this time, too, he discovered that the title to his land was not worth the cost of its writing. He had bought it from parties who had no claim on it whatever, and now the real owner came forward and asserted his rights. Overwhelmed by the thickening troubles that came on him, he suddenly abandoned all and reappeared again among the haunts of civilization, and, with his beloved violin as his companion, began to retrieve his wasted fortunes by treading the boards behind the footlights.

The colony he had brought with him, being left without a leader, gradually broke up and became scattered far and wide. Now scarcely one remains behind to tell the story and record the history of New-Bergen. The castle on the mountain top suffered from the ravages of time and the despoliation of the curiosity-seeker. Hundreds visited the place, and most all carried away some memento of this "Ole Bull's Foly," till nowl scarcely a log remains to mark the spot. The only remainder of the past is in the name of the little village that clusters around the foot of the mountain. It is called Oleona, which is supposed to be what remains after the "shortening process of "Ole-owns it."

Choosing Between Freedom and an Hereditary Monarchy.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The words of Thomas Jefferson on a third term of the Presidency cannot be too often repeated or too deeply impressed on the public mind.

"If some termination," he said "to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; *and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.*"

Now a termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate has been provided in one of the two ways named by Mr. Jefferson, it has been supplied by practice.

What Grant and the third term men now propose to do is to alter that practice, to make the term practically for Grant's life; and then the next thing we have to expect is that it will become hereditary.

This is precisely what the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence warned his countrymen against.

Shall his warning be heeded?

ON THE THIRD TERM.

An Overwhelming Argument by a Statesman and Patriot.

Judge Black in the "North American Review," in Reply to Ex-Senator Howe of Wis.

[North American Review for March.]

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal consent, a part of our republican system of Government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approbation of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon other political subjects were of one heart and one mind, when it came to be a question whether a custom established by Washington and other Presidents of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here, to wit, in the pages of this *Review* comes Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, and on the part of General Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked "Under which king Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the Representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of the *Review* shall have the why and the wherefore; not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A President of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the Constitution to forbid it; but the two term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficient in its operation as if it had been a part of the organic law. A distinguished and very able Senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third-term was stronger than a constitutional interdict; the people would more readily assent to a breach of positive law textually inserted into the Constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the Constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to convert it by putting up General Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the rank and file with mutterings of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the newspaper press, by strong protests from political Conventions, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third-term candidate fled from him in fear, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong. However that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third-termers, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indispensable in a government like ours. Anything, therefore, which unjustly detracts from their reputation is a grievious publicinjury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue, and kindred under heaven, to have been incomparably the greatest man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy. Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-termer has as good a right to sneer at the Father of his Country as an independent Hottentot has to beat his mother.

Jefferson also comes under review. His precedent, whether good or evil, is at least "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the *Aurora* at Philadelphia on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple, and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the paper without being stirred by the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-third limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapeless mass of lead. In these times, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as a frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night:

DECEMBER 10, 1807.

To the Legislature of Vermont.

I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my Administration they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I felt it a duty to do no act which shall essentiall impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a series of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

Similar expressions are scattered all through his correspondents as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened, as the years rolled on, that the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the Father of the Constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also unpatriotic and selfishly fond of his farm? This could be as easily said, and is not harder to believe, of him than of Wasington.

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Concede that he, the most popular of all Presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgement of the nation was in its favor.

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession to Gen. Jackson the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in which he acquiesced with more deference than another, it was their voluntary retirement after a proper period of service. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forebore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that ever was authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by any representative of either.

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the line of our great retiring Presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish their fame, lower their standing, or shake the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is the flattest failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound veneration in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding Presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiment of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, but upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charture* as in the past, they did not enact *charture*, or repeat *vociferation*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the Constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* common sense, but spoke what they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith even in the founders of the Republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent. But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature *in esse*" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time, there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their Chief Magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bond servants by law; if, holding it they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quoad hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the Chief Magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be reelected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every State he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails, he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public Treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such Consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the President swears to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true; and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the Constitution, laws, and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a President who is incited by ambition, rapacity, or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in so many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers: By the frequent election of new man. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the chief magistrate was intrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destruction. Everywhere and always it was the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Cæsar refused to lay down his consulship, as his predecessors had done, at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the Senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being Consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became Emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was President for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our forefathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done: "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third-termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with the breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason), simply because it was a practice of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization.

I do not expect anything I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All the support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequaled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and the truest prophet that human freedom ever had—gave his judgment not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of later reflection.

The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make General Grant President for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and villifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without breaking it down. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he chooses to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption or force, or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense, means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

A free democratic republican system of government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a government such as ours was intended to be, with the powers of the Federal Government, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God, in His loving kindness, ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that the false administration of a government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treads them under foot; which swears to save and perjuriously works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a government, so conducted, as an unspeakable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most demoralizing cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our national affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted republic and a monarchy—then stop this hypocritical pretense of free government, and give us a king. And who shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well if not better than another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now presently to be enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that Gen. Grant's reputation for military talent is well founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for masterdom now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission where a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

General Grant is a good hater of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antonine or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly civilized nation; but, in this respect, he is as good as the average of sovereign princes. The present reigning family of England has never had a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only a few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his, and he is wholly free from some terrible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "herd with vulgar kings."

The nepotism from which our democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a king. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil, and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which Grant bestows upon corrupt Rings is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as President he cannot sustain himself, without their support; but enthrone him and he can afford to defy them.

What we call the greediness of General Grant for the wages of official iniquity would be entirely proper in the supreme ruler of an absolute government. It is not bribery to buy the favor of a king with presents, and a king is not guilty of stealing when he helps himself to public money without legal right.

It looks to us like a terrible outrage for a President to have himself represented at a State election by the bayonets of his standing army to install Governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen Legislature of a free State out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force them on the people. But Gen. Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no trangression.

But while Gen. Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable king, and none that would make him an unendurably bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as President of the United States on the assumption that our system of government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Conor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a Republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that, if any man (Gen. Grant particularly, "consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views."

AN EX-SENATOR

And the Big Dinner He "Set Up" for the Big Politicians.

Delmonico knows how to get it up, and Dorsey the man to pay for it. A writer puts it thus:

I saw a couple of gentlemen last night who attended the Dorsey dinner at Delmonico's in New York a week ago. According to the accounts they give the public has no idea of the gorgeous affair. Fifty persons were present, and it was stipulated that fifty dollars should be paid for each guest. Charley Delmonico told a friend that it was the finest dinner he ever gave. The bills of fare were printed on fifty different shades of satin, and each of the fifty bills had a little bird—feathers, bill and eyes—on the top, no two birds being alike. The room was a bower of the costliest flowers, and nothing that flies, grows or swims that is costly and good to eat was wanting. Dorsey, it is said, presided with exquisite tact. It was not an easy task, for the personal animosities in the company were great and the interests were diverse. Yet everything went along harmoniously, and all said it was the greatest dinner they ever attended. I am not surprised. Senator Dorsey is no ordinary man. While in the Senate he was, from necessity, quiet and reserved, because he had not the practice of a public speaker, but his knowledge of what was going on and his judgment were as good and as quick as any. He came to the Senate a very rich man, but the adversities of Arkansas railroads and the stock market swept away his fortune. Now, however, he is richer than ever, from his lucky investments in mines, and it makes no difference to him whether he pays fifty dollars or twenty-five hundred. Dorsey is always self-possessed and easy in his manners and he has a good knowledge of men. So it was an easy matter for him to get together a lot of men, all of whom probably about equally divided between Blaine and Conkling, and end a great success. It is said (who, by the way, has not captured everybody at the dinner had never met of the prominent New Yorkers they went away contrasting him with Conkling's imperious selfishness.

Heat of the Sun.

[Prof. Langley.]

The amount of heat emitted by the sun was determined about forty years ago by Sir John Herschel and Pouillet, who arrived at nearly the same result by slightly different methods. They found that the sun would melt in one minute a layer of ice 40 feet thick and cover the whole solar surface. A much more intense solar radiation was determined by Violie, in 1874, and Crova, in 1876. The conclusions of these two astronomers are accepted as more accurate than those of Herschel and Pouillet, but our knowledge of this subject is yet imperfect. Quite distinct from the question of solar radiation is the question of the sun's temperature. The latter has been computed as high as several million degrees by Secchi and Ericsson, and as low as 2,000 degrees centrigade by the French Astronomers. Violle and Vicaire. But Newton's law on radiation, on which the former computation is based, has long been regarded as merely an approximation to the truth, and recent researches show that the estimate which has been accepted by French astronomers is altogether too low. Highly important and fruitful investigations on this point have lately been made by Prof. Langley, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and by Rosetti, of Padua. The former does not announce any numerical estimate of the solar temperature, but he has demonstrated that the degree is far higher than that of the most intense artificial heat. Rosetti, however, has just concluded an elaborate series of experiments, from which he deduces 10,000 degrees centigrade, or 18,000 degrees Fahrenheit, as the effective temperature of the sun. This result will doubtless be accepted as more worthy of confidence than any heretofore reached.

MISS MINNIE HAUK is described as looking extremely pretty and picturesque when she dashes upon the stage in the last act of the "Taming of the Shrew." Pulling off her cloak of black silk, lined with pink, she appears in a magnificent dress of sapphire blue velvet, looped over a skirt of pale blue brocade into which are woven tiny red and pink flowers. Her hat is a Rembrandt of gray felt bound with gold, and trimmed with pink and white ostrich feathers.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON has served his Government in Washington twelve years.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Philadelphia election had an importance as showing the relative strength of the Democratic factions into which the party there has divided, in imitation of the New York way of doing things; but with the difference that in New York they divide over solid meat and much of it, while in Philadelphia they wrangle over the shadow of a bone, out of "pure cussedness." In Philadelphia at Tuesday's election there were twenty-three police magistrates to be chosen in the city at large, but no voter was allowed to vote for more than fifteen candidates. The Republicans and regular Democrats each nominated fifteen persons and the VAUX irregular Democrats eight. The vote for the Republican candidates ranged from 63,160 up to 70,156. All their candidates were elected. The vote for the fifteen regular Democrats ranged from 17,298 to 34,779 and seven were elected. The VAUX Democrats had eight candidates, and their vote run from 17,783 to 30,053. Judge FINDLAY who received the latter vote, was the only candidate on that ticket elected. The average vote of the fifteen candidates on the regular Democratic ticket was in round numbers, 30,500, and of the eight candidates on the VAUX ticket 21,400. United their average vote would be about 52,000 while the Republican average was about 67,000. We think the best thing the Democrats can do is to pull together unless they are running their politics for the fun of the thing. The total vote cast was about 120,000, which is a large vote for a city election. In the City Councils, the Democrats with their 50,000 votes managed to secure five members in the Select out of thirty-one, and twelve in the Common branch out of eighty-four.

We occasionally get round lectures from Philadelphia about political methods in Western Pennsylvania, but no part of the West makes so disgraceful an exhibit of party inefficiency as this. There are seventy thousand Democrats in Philadelphia, but because of the feuds among themselves, and dickers with the ring Republicans by their leaders, they really amount to nothing in influencing the polities of the city. And besides, the Philadelphia politicians are almost invariably an element of dissension in our State Conventions. They bring their local quarrels there, and generally present themselves with a body of delegates disreputabe in character and forbidding in appearance, who trade and dicker and vote just as their managers direct. We presume we will have these gentry at the ensuing State Convention, setting themselves up as philosophers and guides for the rest of the State. Politically it would be a blessing if the Republican part of Philadelphia could be annexed to New Jersey and the Democratic part to Delaware, although it would be rather rough on those States, but it would leave Pennsylvania soundly Democratic and with much more honesty in its politics.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY takes to the third term idea with eagerness, and its espousal affords him a fine opportunity to indulge in certain natural proclivities in the direction of flattery and boot-licking. The other night, the Colonel addressed a Republican meeting in Philadelphia, in behalf of a Third Term for GRANT. He manifestly thinks, indeed he very plainly said so, that GRANT ought to be enriched and ennobled at the public expense, and then permitted to found a dynasty under some proper title. Only hear him:

> We are told that this man has had enough. What did France do for Napoleon? How did Italy recompense Garibaldi and Cavour? What has Germany done for her heroes? How did England treat Marlborough, Nelson and Wellington? Made them rich and ennobled them and their issue forever. I want, to see General Grant President of the United States for a third term, and when I say that I know that I only articulate the throb of every heart here,

He wants GRANT'S "issue ennobled forever." He wants done for him not only what England did for MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON, but what France did for NAPOLEON? This is curious talk to be heard in the heart of the great republic, and in the very city where independence was first declared.

AVAILABILITY.

The question of the availability of candidates for President is largely discussed in the Democratic party. Of the half dozen names most prominent in connection with the nomination, on the score of capacity, high personal and political integrity, and devotion to Democratic principles and the Democratic organization, there is happily very little difference of opinion. Not one of them but would make a good President. They are conspicuous for their merit and public services. This leaves the question of availability as the most important, when we come to canvass leading names. Into this question of availability enters the past political records of the candidates, their location, the States whose votes they are likely to influence on personal or State grounds, the enthusiasm or unanimity their nominations would evoke, and the extent they would receive the support of the so-called "independents," whose vote, in the event of GRANT'S nomination, may control important Northern States generally conceded to the Republicans. These are questions of fact and opinion and men naturally differ on them, the friends of each candidate as a rule admitting the merit of opposing names but claiming for their favorite the highest degree of availability. We have never heard in the Democratic party as much talk of availability as in this preliminary canvass for the nomination. This shows a great degree of caution.

TILDEN'S friends point to his masterly and successful campaign of 1876, as an earnest of what he would do if nominated this year. And especially do they rely on the hold he has on the masses of the party, who would spring into line the day of his nomination, fully organized and equipped for the conflict. As has been frequently asserted they would take up the battle where they laid it down election night four years ago. He has the people undoubtedly, but the politicians and Congressmen are generally against him.

Putting Governor SEYMOUR out of the field as a candidate, for he has recently most emphatically repeated his unwillingness to accept a nomination, we have Senator BAYARD, strongly urged at the East. In the West the Senator's friends can lay small claim to any strength for him. His financial record, and opposition to the remonetization of silver more than any thing else, have created a strong prejudice against his nomination. Latterly there has been an investigation of his record in the early stages of the war, which presents some very ugly facts as bearing on this question of availability. We all know the use Republicans make of such material, and its potent force in reviving war memories and passions. In this connection the annexed extract from the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence is of interest. Under date of the 19th inst. the writer says:

> WASHINGTON, February 19.—There is a stir in Democratic circles here over the assertion in the New York *Sun* yesterday that Thomas F. Bayard in 1861 addressed a meeting in Dover, Del., at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy unless seceded States would peaceably agree to return to the Union. Newspapers were hunted and a two-column report was found of the Delaware Peace Convention of June 27, 1861. Most abusive and treasonable utterances were there made by an ex-Congressman Whitney. Mr. Bayard spoke after him in less vehement strain, but with equally explicit hostility to the war for the Union, characterizing the Union army as a hireling army, denouncing Lincoln's acts as illegal, and saying that Delaware was held as a province by Federal power. His father, who was then Senator, having been requested to resign by a large meeting previously held, Thomas F. Bayard said he was authorized to say that if, upon a poll of the vote of Delaware upon the question of peace or war the people voted for war, his father would resign.

This was June 27 more than seventy days after the South begun the war at Fort Sumter. Up to this exposure of his record Mr. Bayard had been regarded as a strong man for war Democrats and moderate Republicans voters in New York and New England.

But the Democratic leaders are averse to any candidate who did not favor the use of armed force to suppress the rebellion.

An explanation of this is in order from Senator BAYARD'S friends. We don't want to fight the war of the rebellion over again in the canvass of this year.

THE OUTRAGE MILL.

One would hardly believe from the absolute peace which now prevails in all the Southern States that in less than six months the land will be filled with accounts of outrages, so cruel and heartless, that one would imagine that territory was inhabited by fiends, not reasonable Christian men. The pulpits will ring with tales of woe, prepared for electioneering purposes to fire the heart of the North and prepare the way for another Republican victory. We have no doubt the outrage mill is at present in operation ready to flood the country with affidavits from blacks who have been brutally treated by their late masters. These are thousands in every State in the North who are prepared to swallow these statement and act accrrdingly. After the election everything will be lovely, and peace and order will reign until it is again necessary to tap the fountains of bitterness and hate.

WE are endeavoring, by the aid of kindly correspondents and the services of our reporters, to gather information touching the Presidential preferences of Pennsylvania Democrats. In some of the Eastern counties, as Chester and York, Senator BAYARD has many supporters, although a strong TILDEN feeling is admitted to exist. But in the West, TILDEN is overwhelmingly the choice of the people. Some of the politicians are a little timid, but when we reach the masses their unanimity is surprising. In five precincts in as many Western counties, where votes on Presidential preferences were taken at the recent election, TILDEN had 382, as against 139 for all the other Democratic candidates. We think this indicates very fairly the sentiment of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania. The people want TILDEN, and they have always a reason and a pledge: "We were cheated in 1876, and it shall not be done again."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WASHBURNE of Illinois, has degenerated into playing dummy in the GRANT game.

NEW YORK will send a GRANT delegation, and one that will stick better than CAMERON'S.

THE Shepherd Fold COWLEY gets the extreme penalty of the law, which in his case amounts to only one year's imprisontment and $250 fine.

THERE is a modest man in New York, who gave his check for ten thousand dollars to the Relief Fund of the *Herald* and asked that his name should not be mentioned.

TROWBRIDGE, an ex-member of congress from Michigan, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is the most difficult place under the Government to fill satisfactorily.

IT is idle to talk of HORATIO SEYMOUR as a candidate for President. His reasons for declining cannot be overcome. He is out of the race, for which the country is the loser but not SEYMOUR.

Two new lines of steamships have been established at New York—one with Mediterranean ports and the other with Copenhagen and the Baltic. They open new and important outlets for American products, but of course the steamship lines are foreign.

"THAT'S quite a surprise," was GRANT'S remark at Havana when he got a dispatch about DON CAMERON'S State Convention, It is likely he referred to the meagre majority of twenty in a vote of 251. After the jamboree through the State that vote must have been a surprise.

THE good people who rejoice in the possession of a small fortune in diamonds must come down a peg. The cable reports announces the entire success of HANNAY the Scotch chemist, in producing diamonds, so hard "they easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire." HANNAY has crystalized carbon.

AT the November election for State Treasurer, the Republicans carried Lancaster city for Mr. BUTLER by 483 majority, and on Tuesday last after a most exhaustive struggle, Mayor MACGONIGLE was re-elelected by 817—making an apparent Democratic gain of 1,300 votes out of an aggregate of 5,317.

WHILE the Senate the other day was considering a bill to retire with the rank of Second Lieutenant, Sergeant JOHN DOLAN of the Fifth cavalry, who had served in the regular army since the Mexican war, a telegram was received announcing DOLAN was killed in the late battle with the Utes. Poor fellow; his recognition came too late.

THERE is something so mysterious about the health of Mr. TILDEN that it has been suggested a committee of physicians sit upon his case and report. One account is that he is halt and blind, another that he skips up the steep steps at Greystone with the sprightliness of an unweaned kid. Between these extremes there is margin enough to satisfy almost any one.

A NEW holiday appears in the Russian calendar, in a day of thanksgiving for the Czar's escape from assassination. There have been three within a twelve month. A stroug government has its disadvantages. Science has come to the aid of king murder these latter days. When we read of the fearful oppression of the Russian people, we cease to wonder at assassination, although it is no remedy.

THE recent revolution in Maine was the cheapest on record and cost only twenty thousand dollars. BLAINE could square it with his Arkansas railroad coupons. It lasted over a month and was dirt cheap. Our railroad flurry in Pittsburgh cost more than that per hour, but the Yankees have a way of getting more than their money's worth out of everything, including rebellion and revolution. All the New England States were the richer by the civil war.

FOUR pounds of dynamite was all that was used in exploding the mine under the Winter Palace. Ten persons killed, forty wounded, Emperors and Kings in a particularly nervous condition, and all Europe astounded and alarmed are the net results. But there will be something more when the police have made their arrests. There will be executions, and of the innocent as well as the guilty. There must be victims to show the vigilance of the police who are clearly no match for the Russian conspirators.

THE anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON has been made a legal holiday and it is ordained to be observed on Monday when it happens to fall on Sunday as it did this year; but the only parties who heed the important event and manifest their respect for the memory of the Father of his Country, are the Banks. Strange that the money power should stand alone in observing this memorable occasion. When the great body of the people pay no attention to the day the single exception of the Banks makes it look ridiculous.

BRUMIDI, the wonderful fresco artist who has been working on the adornment of the Capitol at Washington for thirty years, is dead at the age of eighty. He left uncompleted a fresco tracing American progress from the discovery of the continent until the Centennial year, which circles the dome of the Capitol. BRUMIDI was a master of his art, and it is stated to be doubtful whether his work can be completed in the spirit which he started it. He left drawings of the allegories however, which will be at the service of his successors.

A REPORT has been put in circulation that further help for Ireland's poor was not necessary. This quickly chills subscriptions, and it is difficult to revive them. JOHN WANAMAKER of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Relief Committee of that city, sent the following telegram:

> Archbishop McCabe and William Thompson, Chairman, Dublin, Ireland:
> Doubts expressed here as to further need of help from America. Cable fully exact condition of famine and whether money or provisions required.
> JOHN WANAMAKER.
> Chairman Irish Relief Committee.

Archbishop McCabe promptly replied with this dispatch:

> Wanamaker: Distress increasing and famine extending in some districts. Money urgently required for food and seed.
> MCCABE.

THE House on Friday passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy either to employ a National ship or to charter a suitable merchantman for the purpose of transporting provisions to the famishing poor of Ireland, at his discretion, and appropriates "any sum of money necessary to carry out the provisions" of the resolution. A National vessel would be the more significant perhaps as a token of good will, and the merchantman would probably be the more convenient as a carrier of freight, and the expense would be less. But whatever the character of the ship she should be equipped and sent off with the utmost dispatch. In this case he gives not twice but four times who gives quickly.

THE value of the provision exports from this country for the seven months ending with January, was in round numbers sixty-two millions of dollars as against sixty-one millions for the same months last year. To a person unfamiliar with the vast amount of provisions annually shipped from this country, the fact, seems almost incredible that over 385,000,000 pounds of bacon should be sent abroad from the United States in seven months, 178,000,000 pounds of lard, 25,000,000 pounds of butter, 92,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 54,000,000 pounds of tallow. American butter is used in almost every civilized nation of the world, as is also American cheese and lard. A gentleman recently from Austria says that a firm of produce dealers in Vienna advertise "Western Reserve butter" among their other luxuries.

Injustice to Ireland.

During the six years that the present British Parliament has been in existence, on several occasions a measure has been introduced to remove the great inequality between the Irish and English franchise, and to place the former on the same basis as the latter. But on every occasion the Tories have voted down this measure of justice, just as they did on Tuesday night last in the House of Commons. In presenting his motion in favor of equalization on Tuesday, Mr. Meldon, the Home Rule member for Kildare county, declared that the inequality was a distinct breach of the Act of Union, and Sir William Harcourt, the distinguished Liberal, asserted that the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based, and that, when that ceased to be the principle, he should cease to be in favor of the Union. These arguments, however, made little impression on the Tory conscience and Mr. Meldon's motion was rejected by a vote of 242 to 198—a Tory majority of 44.

To get a good idea of the manner in which the right of suffrage is restricted in Ireland, and the gross inequality between Ireland and England which results from this restriction, it is only necessary to place in comparison a few places in the two countries of equal population. Five cities and boroughs in each country present the following startling contrast:

	Population.	Electors.
Dublin (Ireland).....	267,177	12,117
Leeds (England).....	259,212	49,545
Cork (Ireland).....	100,518	4,518
Leicester (England).....	95,220	18,365
Limerick (Ireland).....	49,853	1,781
Middlesborough (England)..	46,621	11,824
Wexford (Ireland).....	13,712	498
Whitby (England).....	13,004	2,103
Kinsale (Ireland).....	5,955	191
Ripon (England).....	6,806	1,096

It is upon inequalities of this sort that the Home Rulers draw in enforcing their demand for a separate Irish Parliament, and they will continue to do so until their injustice is corrected. The Liberals, when in opposition, have always supported the motions for the equalization of the franchise; when they return to power, will they pass such a measure, and supplement it with a full measure of justice to Ireland, by giving her the number of seats she should have in proportion to her population, as compared with Great Britain? Hardly.

THE career of Dr. Brandeth, who died in New York on Thursday, was a vivid illustration of what may be accomplished by energy and perseverance. More than fifty years ago he landed in New York a poor boy, who had left his English home to seek his fortune in the New World. A few days after his arrival he found that he would soon be without a penny. He had in his possession certain recipes for medicines which had attained some local celebrity in the section of England from which he emigrated, and purchasing the necessary materials from a druggist he manufactured from one of them a lot of pills, which he peddled about in boxes. The pills found a ready sale and now "Brandeth's Pills" are one of the best known "patent" medicines. Dr. Brandeth attributed much of his great success to liberal advertising, which he estimated not long ago had cost $1,000,000.

THE London *Economist* puts the value of the exports from the United states to Europe during the last year at £113,000,000, and estimates the increase during 1880 at £30,000,000, not less than two-thirds of which will go to Great Britain. There may be a little falling off in cotton and tobacco, but a higher price will be paid. The *Economist* philosophically remarks:

> That the superabundance of the New World should flow in to make up what is wanting in the Old is a great advantage to all parties, though for the time the unusual movements of articles of consumption can hardly fail to be accompanied by some disturbance of the ordinary course of trade. Though some increase of fluctuation in our money market may result, this will be a far slighter evil than that the supply should be wanting, or be hindered from reaching our ports through the action of a hostile tariff.

IT needed only a split in the small remnant of the Greenback party to render it utterly absurd as a political organization. With hardly vote enough in the whole country to make a good-sized State Convention, its quarreling leaders have called rival National Conventions—one to meet at St. Louis on the 4th of March, the other in this city on the 9th of June. The Chairman of the Texas Committee has issued an address, in which he laments the split and states that in his opinion something should be done to have the call for the St. Louis Convention withdrawn, and in the event of its not being withdrawn he suggests that the delegates who meet there should adjourn to reassemble at Chicago.

TWO DEAD MEN.

The Double Execution at Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Some Strange Scenes.

On Friday, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., John Hall and Burrell Smith, two negroes, were publicly executed for the murder of Major S. H. Pugh, on the 16th of May last. A correspondent thus describes the scenes at the execution:

Fifteen thousand people gathered here to-day to witness the execution of Burrell Smith and John Hall. Both slept well after midnight and awoke feeling refreshed. Smith said he could not die in peace unless he ate a piece of pound cake, which was given him. Most of the morning was spent in religious devotions, the greater part of which consisted of singing songs peculiar to the negroes. One of these exhortations, chants, or medleys was:

> Father, where will you be when the general roll is called?
> Taking in their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.

And another:

> Holy Lord! Holy Lord!
> We will have a love feastin' to-day;
> I think my brethren's minds.
> It's a-eating the honey and drinking the wine;
> I am sometimes up and sometimes down.

And still another:

> I've found my robe, it fits me well;
> I tried it on at the gates of hell.

The prisoners and the others in their cells sang these woeful songs until just before the time of leaving for the scaffold, when they called for Bill Smith (colored), in jail for incendiarism and robbery, Smith having testified that one white man and seven negroes who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment on his evidence were with Burrell Smith and John Hall on their expeditions, and which they have always asserted to be false. When Bill confronted them as "Brothers in Christ," they remarked to him, "Thank God, we are saved!" Hall remarked to him, "If you profess Christianity do you still stick to the lie you have told against these innocent men, and have you repented or changed?" to which Bill Smith responded, "By God Almighty I am saved to—I have told the truth." "Then sink down on your knees and swear it," said Hall and the three fell to their knees, and each with uplifted hands swore that he had told the truth. All three arose so much excited that they had to be separated. Burrell Smith and John Hall, who had put on black gowns for the gallows, were then conducted out of the jail through a dense crowd to the scaffold.

Just before their arrival the west side of the amphitheatre, erected by the owner of the ground as a speculation, gave way, smashing articles and creating a stampede. Both criminals came up on the scaffold with a ghastly smile, and sat trembling like aspen leaves in a breeze during the proceeding which followed. After hymns, prayer, and a sermon from colored ministers, Hall and Smith stepped upon the drop, when they said, "Let all take warning by our fate. We hope to meet you all in heaven; farewell world, and God bless you." The fainting of a white boy created some excitement, delaying the adjustment of the caps. After their reasserting the innocence of the eight men sentenced on Bill Smith's testimony, the black caps were placed over their faces and the Deputy Sheriff ordered to cut the rope.

At the first blow he sent the hatchet into the post, missing the rope. As he cut the rope Smith stooped down, as if in a swoon, Hall getting a clear fall of four feet. Smith writhed, as though suffering acute agony, while Hall passed off with two shrugs of his shoulders.

Both were pronounced dead within seventeen minutes, cut down, placed in coffins and hurried as speedily as possible to a house three hundred yards distant, where Drs. Burns and Murfree of Murfreesboro, and Dr. Sieger of Nashville, had arranged instruments and appliances for the purpose of resuscitation in the presence of a large number of physicians. Thirty minutes after the rope had been cut that experiment was tried. The clothing of the dead murderers was quickly torn from their bodies, which were wrapped in hot blankets. The dislocation of their necks was reduced and artificial respiration was kept up. Electricity was then applied to different portions of the brain and spinal chord, and other stimulants used. Muscular movements soon began to be apparent, the pulses beating feebly. The temperature was raised to 103 degrees, the eyes opened and appeared to be directed to different objects in the room. With the regular breathing and muscular contraction, there was a peculiar expression of the face and eyes, and a sound with each inspiration and expiration, the bodies presenting a life-like appearance. Dr. Sieger here stated that the desired object had been accomplished, which was to show the action of electricity and other modes of stimulation upon the nervous and muscular systems. The stimulants were then removed, when the bodies ceased to show any signs of life.

The bodies were given to the doctors at the request of the murderers. Conspicuous on the posts of the scaffold was an advertisement of Perry Davis' pain killer. Twenty counties were represented by the assemblage, which, in consequence of frequent drinks, was inclined to be boisterous. The execution was a harvest to saloon keepers and to the man who bossed the barbecue and reserved seats.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HANNAY'S DIAMOND PRODUCING PROCESS PRONOUNCED A SUCCESS.

LONDON, February 20.—Professor Nevil Story Maskelyn of the Mineral Department of the British Museum, writes the *Times* announcing the entire success of J. Ballantyne Hannay of Glasgow, a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, in producing diamonds. He says that Hannay sent him some crystalized particles, presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond, and these fragments easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire. Hannay's process will soon be announced to the Royal Society. In his letter on the subject of the production of artificial diamonds, Professor Story Maskelyn, after describing various tests applied, concludes as follows: "There is no doubt whatever that J. Ballantyne Hannay has succeeded in solving the problem, and removing from scientific chemistry the opprobrium so long adhering to it; for, whereas, the larger part of the great volume recording the triumphs of that science is occupied by chemistry of carbon, this element has never been crystalized by man till Hannay achieved the triumph which I have the pleasure of recording to-day."

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed. 7

THE WINTER PALACE.

The Scene of the Recent Attempt at Assassination.

The Fifth Attempt to Murder the Emperor in Twenty-five Years.

The attempt on the life of the Czar and his family on Tuesday last, by the explosion of a mine of dynamite under the Winter Palace, was the fifth attempt that has been made upon the Czar's life during the first twenty-five years of his reign. The first was on April 16, 1866, when Demetrius Karakasoff aimed his pistol at the Czar, as the latter was about to enter his carriage after a promenade in St. Petersburg. The second was on June 6, 1867, when a Pole named Berezowski, at Paris, fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated, with two of his sons and the Emperor Napoleon III. The third was on April 14, 1879, when Alexander Solovieff fired four shots at the Czar, as the latter was walking in the garden a short distance from the Winter Palace. The fourth was on December 1, 1879, when the first section of the train on which the Czar was entering Moscow was blown up by the explosion of a mine under the railway track. On all those occasions the Czar escaped unhurt, as he did yesterday in the attempt at the Winter Palace.

THE WINTER PALACE OF THE CZAR

at St. Petersburg is the largest palace in the world, and is the residence of the Emperor and his Court during the winter, at which time it is said to be inhabited by no less than 6,000 persons of all ranks. It is, in fact, a vast and imposing pile of buildings, directly facing the Grand Neva at the point of its greatest width. It is built in the form of a square, 455 feet in length and 350 feet square. It occupies the site of a palace which, during the reign of Peter the Great, belonged to Count Aphraxin, the High Admiral, who made it a gift to the Czar Peter II. The Empress Anne caused it to be demolished in 1754, and it was rebuilt in 1762. That edifice remained until 1839, when it was entirely destroyed by fire. Eighty thousand workmen had been employed at the erection of the old palace, which was most splendidly decorated, and the loss of valuable furniture and works of art at the fire was, of course, immense. The catastrophe took place in the night, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the guards and police could prevent the mob from rushing into the burning ruins, not for the purpose of plunder, but with the view of saving the goods and chattels of their "Little Father." The soldiers were imbued with the same feeling; and it is said that the Emperor Nicholas, who was watching the progress of the flames with the greatest composure, was only enabled to put a stop to the self-sacrificing efforts of a party of grenadiers who were trying to wrench a magnificent mirror from the wall to which it was nailed by hurling his double barrelled lorgnette at it. Nicholas had the strength of a giant, and the well aimed missile shattered the mighty sheet of plate-glass to fragments. His Majesty turned, laughing, to an aide-de-camp, as the grenadiers held up their hands in horror. "The fools," he said, "will begin to risk their lives in trying to pick up my opera-glass. Tell them that they shall be fired on if they do not desist."

The old Winter Palace had been built by an Italian architect named Rastrelli, in the Empress Elizabeth's reign, and so vast were its dimensions that it was said to be inhabited by more than 6,000 persons. The Imperial High Chamberlain used frankly to confess that he had not the least idea of how many apartments there were, or who lived in them; and it is said that when, while the conflagration was at its height, the firemen ascended to the roof, they found the leads inhabited by whole families of squatters, who had built log cabins, and kept poultry and pigs, and even cows, among the chimney pots. The origin of this strange colony was ascribed to the circumstance that it was customary to detail for service on the roof of the palace a certain number of laborers whose duty it was to keep the water-tanks from freezing in winter-time by dropping red-hot cannon balls into them. Perhaps the oversetting of one of the stoves used for heating the bullets was the primary cause of the fire.

The Winter Palace was rebuilt in a year. The Emperor sent for an architect and told him that the new house must be finished within twelve months, or he would know the reason why. And Nicholas was not a Czar to be trifled with. At the end of the stipulated term the new Winter Palace was finished. A grand ball was given at Court, and nobody was sent to Siberia. To be sure, the enterprise had not been completed without a considerable expenditure of rubles, and even of human life. In the depth of winter more than 6,000 workmen used to be shut up in rooms halted to thirty degrees Reaumur, in order that the walls might dry the more quickly, and when they left the palace they experienced a difference of fifty or sixty degrees in the temperature. These atmospheric variations were occasionally fatal to the peasants, but this was before the days of Nihilism, when every Russian regarded it as a sweet privilege to die for the Czar.

Within the Winter Palace, one becomes so confused by its extent, the immense number of its rooms, and the brilliant magnificence that he carries away but an uncertain picture of marble halls, ceilings covered with woundrous paintings, pillars of precious stones, with the richest damasks, all making a royal and fitting abode for the ruler over the greatest empire in the world.

One of the most interesting features of the Winter Palace is the Gallery of Peter the Great, which contains many curious memorials of that remarkable man. Here are his turning-lathes and instruments for carving, and numerous specimen's of his handicraft, together with his telescopes, mathematical instruments, books, and walking-sticks. His gigantic stature is shown by the wooden rod which marks his height, and the heavy iron staff which he used to carry attests his herculean strength. The grim warrior comes back to us in his effigy in the dress of the period, embroidered by Catherine I. for her coronation, wearing the sword with its handle of nephrite, the gift of Augustus II. Besides casts and portraits taken from the features of Peter after death, there is a cast of his face made during his lifetime. The small gilt chariot in which he occasionally drove, and even the horse which he rode on the decisive day of Pultowa, when he defeated Charles XII. of Sweden, are preserved here, though the diminutive charger does not seem much higher than the stuffed wolf-hound at his side.

The visitor to the Winter Palace, weary of gazing on gilded cornices and silver hangings, plates of solid gold, cases full of gems, and cups studded with precious stones, leaves at last the great public halls with their vases of jasper and malachite and tables of porphyry, and is shown a little room, the smallest and plainest in the vast edifice. A narrow iron camp-bedstead is in one corner, and the rest of the furniture is of the utmost simplicity. On this hard bed, on which his grey military cloak lies folded, the austere Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, used to sleep, and here he died on March 2, 1855, while the Crimean war was raging, his demise being hastened by news of the disastrous repulse of the Russians at Eupatoria. Everything remains as in his life; the portrait of his favorite daughter still hangs over the bed; his sword, helmet, and military cloak are where he left them; and even his pocket handkerchiefs lie undisturbed on his simple writing and toilet tables. A half finished letter is on the blotting pad on the bureau. There is the pen with which he wrote; there are the envelopes and sealing wax he used. The shadow of the hand of death seems to pervade the whole place. A grenadier of the Golden Guard of the palace is always on duty over these relics.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

THE LAST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—Since the news of the explosion of the Winter Palace has been made public, the wildest excitement has prevailed in this city, and indeed throughout the Empire. The more fully the details of the disaster are ascertained, the more remarkable appears the escape of the entire Imperial family from instant destruction. To the merest accident is His Imperial Majesty indebted for his life. He was delayed from the dining room nearly a half-hour later than usual, awaiting a report of the condition of the Czarina's health, and in this interval the mine was exploded. Had the Imperial family been in their accustomed places at the time, there is scarcely a doubt that every member of it would have been instantly killed.

The press dispatches concerning the affair which were sent from here yesterday belittled the effects in every way. The terrific force of the explosion made almost a complete wreck of the dining hall, scattering the *debris* and fragments of the timbers in every direction, and tearing a hole in the floor not less than fifteen feet in length by twelve feet in width. The guard on duty in the Palace at the time was composed of members of a Finland regiment, of whom eight were instantly killed and forty-five seriously injured by the flying fragments. Of the wounded from fifteen to twenty are so badly hurt shat they will propably die. They were conveyed to the Hospital as quickly as possible after the calamity, and the guards around the Palace were at once doubled, no one else being permitted to enter or leave the grounds.

The Duchess of Edinburgh was the first to seek the presence of the Czar after the explosion. Finding him unharmed, she at once sent a dispatch to Queen Victoria. The wildest excitement and alarm prevailed among the officials of the Palace. The mangled bodies of the dead soldiers, the groans and cries of the wounded, and the dreadful apprehension that other mines might momentarily explode, lent strong elements of horror to the scene of devastation in the spacious dining hall. The Empress was not informed of the terrible affair, lest the shock might prove fatal to her already enfeebled system. She still remains happily ignorant of it, and to-day her condition is reported as improving. The explosives went off with a smothered thud, and the noise was unheard in the center of the city.

There are numerous theories of the explosion, and of the manner in which the vigilance of the guard at the Palace could have been so successfully eluded. It is well known that ever since the Czar took refuge here after the attempt upon his life at Moscow on the 5th of December, the most extraordinary precautions have been constantly observed. The grounds have been brilliantly illuminated by electric lights, numerous guards have been posted day and night and changed daily, and the adjacent streets have been constantly patroled by a picked force of the guard. Still the palace was mined, and the mine fired, and up to this hour there is not the slightest clue to the daring assassins. The fuse has been traced from a culvert in the garden to the stone basement of the guard room, immediately beneath the dining hill—and this ends the developments so far made. There are Nihilists in the palace itself, and the apparently absolute impossibility of such a plan being carried out successfully, without assistance from inside the palace walls, drives one irresistibly to the conclusion that persons high in authority and very near to the person of the Czar were privy to the deadly plot.

The effect of this last distardly attempt upon the already enfeebled, half crazed and thoroughly frightened Emperor, it is feared will be most deplorable. Even if the assassins do not finally succeed in the accomplishment of their designs, it is doubtful if he will ever leave the Winter Palace alive. Rumors of his early abdication are already whispered, and the disegreeable stories of his unhappy relations with the Czarowitch are unpleasantly revived. Telegrams of sympathy and congratulation upon his escape are being received hourly from all parts of the Empire and from other European Governments, while special thanksgiving services have been held to-day in all the churches. Vigilance Committees are being organized, patrols of police are scouring the city and suburbs in all directions, and the indignant populace are muttering maledictions upon the heads of the cowardly assassins. If captured, they will scarcely be sent to Siberia. The talk of the St. Petersburg Clubs now is that the Emperor's anniversary, on the 2d of March, will witness an enormous popular jubilee.

The news of the attempted assassination has created intense excitement at all the European capitals. The Berlin and Paris journals are issuing special editions hourly, and the London Clubs are advocating the summary expulsion of all known Nihilists from England.

MORE ABOUT THE RECENT ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19.—The *Novoe Vremya* published particulars of the attempted assassination of the Imperial family, showing that dinner was appointed for six o'clock on Tuesday evening. If it had not been accidentally delayed all would have been seated at the moment of the explosion. As it was, their escape was very narrow. The Emperor, accompanied by the Princess of Hesse and Bulgaria, was about to enter the dining hall through one door, and the other members of the Imperial family, except the Empress, by another, when the explosion took place. Two servants who were in the dining hall were injured. The force of the explosion was such that a number of windows of the Palace and adjacent houses were shattered. The gas was blown out and complete darkness reigned. The bodies of two more soldiers have been found among the *debris*, and of the forty-five injured several have since died.

THE PRICE OF IMPERIAL POSITION IN RUSSIA—A LIFE OF TORTURE.

The London *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs the following: "Lately the Czar hardly ever left the Winter Palace. When he went abroad he was surrounded by a cloud of mounted officers, who concealed the carriage and protected the inmate with their bodies. In the palace he was accessible only to diplomatists, dignitaries and officers of the household. At chapel detectives occupied seats that were formerly reserved for distinguished visitors. Detectives infested the kitchen. Every dish was tasted by persons of rank, especially selected for the purpose. The Emperor did not even venture to open his own letters, documents steeped in poison having repeatedly been sent to him. Yet, with all these elaborate precautions, it occurred to nobody to search for the announced, advertised and placarded mine in the basement. The Emperor and Duchess of Edinburgh were seated in an apartment next to the dining room when they heard the report of the explosion. The lights were extinguished and the gaspipe burst. The Princess, the officers and the valets went blindly through the dark, and then poured promiscuously through the door of the royal apartments. The sovereign was found groping his way out of the fatal quarter. All who saw the sight—the picture of Alexander II leading his daughter away from the mine of dynamite—say that it was one that could never be forgotten."

The Vienna *Tagblatt* relates that for some days past the Czar has daily received a sealed letter containing a few words of menace, and saying that if he did not change his system of oppression he would not live to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession. The sheet was always bordered with black. In court circles it was known as the black letter. All efforts to discover the person who conveyed it to the Emperor's room were unsuccessful.

LITTLE CLYDE.

Her larnin' was nothin' to speak of,
An' her beauty was rather unique,
But her ways they were smart
An' she captured my heart,
From the day that she came to Eurek'.

Her dad was a boss in the Pittsburgh,
The best in our Lone Mount'n camp—
Wal, he up an died,
An' left little Clyde
With me, poor illiterant scamp.

She tidied my hut in the clearin',
I pan'd out a grub-sake for two;
She mourn'd for her dad,
Poor bird she was sad,
And in looks kinder holler-eyed grew.

I soon struck it rich in the diggin's
In vein that was ten to the ton;
In vain little Clyde
Ever mournfully sighed
As though it had only been one.

My luck was the talk of Lone Mount'n,
The dump had a fortune in store,
But the richer I grew
The more I got blue,
With thousands below in the ore.

One day in the fall rain'y season
A tenderfoot came from the East;
His language so bright
Thrilled Clyde with delight,
An' she begged me take in the beast.

So I gave him a bunk in the cabin,
An' showed my han' to a card,
An' dear little Clyde
Right prettily sighed
When the stranger came in as a pard.

Wal, he tallied our dump for the smelter
An' figur'd out pan'ins in trust,
But his figures they lied,
An' he took little Clyde,
An' skipped with ten thousand in dust.

MILLARD DYER.

OLD-FASHIONED DANCES.

The Contrast Between Their Courtly Grace and the Modern Whirling.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The minuet was the great dance of the eighteenth century. It had both grace and gallantry. The initial and terminating bows have been immortalized by Burke in a passage in which he speaks of "that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience." The minuet was the real test of gracefulness. All balls began with it, and it was such a universal study that the very sentiment of it, it has been declared, inspired the nation and gave something of the tone which characterized society in that age. Or take the country dances—the cushion dance, for instance; who ever hears of the cushion dance now? Yet there must be some old people who remember the figures and the steps—the exchange between the top and bottom couples—the throwing down the cushion as an excuse for a kiss—the flight and pursuit and the joyous action of the whole of the dancers? These dances dwell in the memory of the old—a fast-vanishing race—and make their youth a happy time to recall. Will our waltzes and gallops do as much for us? Should you be spared into old age, what impressions shall you preserve of the dances you have danced in your youth? Where be the old heartiness, the merry, spontaneous laugh, the admirable decorum, the calm grace, the keen enjoyment? Alack! the cushion dance has become the dance of death. When we grow old we shall have to angle for bright recollections of our youth in other wells than where our ball-room experiences lie sunk.

Perhaps the only old-fashioned dance that survives is the cotillion. This dance is full of Spanish grace. In South America they introduce some odd tricks into their dancing. Ladies fill empty egg shells with eau de cologne and carry them to the ball; there they break them upon the heads of the gentlemen. It is meant as a challenge. The gentleman who receives this moist tribute is bound in gallantry to find out the lady and return the compliment. Another trick is for a young man to go behind a girl, place his sombrero directly over her head, letting it fall over her eyes, and then to spring back among the dancers. If the girl throws off the hat it means that she can dispense with any attention the gentleman would like to pay her, and he is obliged to pick up his hat amid a general laugh. If the hat is retained then at the end of the dance the owner claims it from the lady and with it her hand for the rest of the evening. The cotillion is clearly based on fancies of this kind. The introduction of the chair the seating of a lady, the presentation of the gentlemen, the blindfolding of a gentleman, with a lady on either side of him, and his hazardous choice of one of them as a partner, are distinctly Southern elements, giving graceful life and laughter to the waltzing accompaniment. This survives, but the other dances are ended. Whether they are worth reviving is a question for girls to decide. At all events, one may believe that a girl could never look more picturesque than when engaged in one of these old-fashioned dances, just as it is certain that a girl is never seen to worse advantage than when she has released herself from the grip of a man, after a long, panting and perspiring waltz, as this dance is now performed.

Humane Vivisection.

[From the London Echo.]

In the *Spectator* for September 28 there appeared a review of a book entitled "Curiosities of Penal Laws," by Signor Alfonso Andreozzi; in the *Anti-Vivisectionist* for October 4, at page 557, the editor (an F. R. C. S. and M. D.,) reproduces this review, under the heading of "Science and its 'Necessities.'"

"The truly horrible fact," says the reviewer, "of which Signor Andreozzi may be called the discoverer, is that thirteen men and women condemned to death for various crimes by the Florentine judges were, by the order of Cosmo I., Duke of Tuscany, delivered over alive, to be anatomized in the medical schools of Pisa. The anatomists of the University of Pisa seemed to have been in especial favor with the aforesaid Cosmo, who kindly obliged them with the gift of a living man or woman every year or two as required. These are some of the cases quoted by Professor Andreozzi from the register in the 'Archivo Criminale:'

"15 January, 1545.—Santa di Mariotto Tarchi di Mugello, wife of Bastiano Lucchese, condemned to be beheaded for infanticide. Under the sentence is written, 'Dicta Santa, de mente Excellmi Ducio, fuit missa Pisis, de ea pen doctores fieret notomia' (was sent to Pisa to be made an antimony—to be vivisected—by the doctors there!) No notice to be found of any execution of the woman, such as would have appeared had she been put to death before she was sent to Pisa.

"2. 14 December. 1547.—Giulio Mancini Sanese, condemned for robbery and other offences. Decatur Pisis, pro faciondo de eo notomia (sent to Pisa to be vivisected.)

"3. 1 September 1551.—Maddalena * * * the end of the horrible extract is, "Went to Pisa to be made an anatomy."

"4. 12 December 1552.—A man named Zaccheria, reserved from hanging, with his comrade, and sent to Pisa 'per la notomia.'"

"5. 22 December, 1552.—Ulivo di Paolo, condemned to be hanged for poisoning his wife. Sentence changed: to be sent for anatomy. Was sent to Pisa on 13th of January.

"6. 14 November, 1553.—Marguerita, wife of Bagio d' Antinoro, condemned to be beheaded for infanticide.* * 20th December, 'released from the fetters and consigned to a family, who took her to Pisa to the Commissario, who gave her as usual, to the anatomist to make anatomy of her, which was done,' ['che la consegui, secondo il solito, al notomia, per farne notomia, come fu fatto.']

Seven other cases, from 1554 to 1570, are recorded with equally unmistakable exactitude. We have thus historical evidence that science in civilized Italy, when she could get them, made a dozen human martyrs! Vivisecting science accepting from the Executive Government of Tuscany men and women, regarding these condemned criminals as (in the words of Professor Huxley as applied to dogs) 'valuable for the purpose of research.'

"What became of the poor creatures 'consigned to the anatomist to make an anatomy of them' the imagination shrinks from picturing. There could be no use at that time of any anæsthetic, either real or, like curare, fictitious. The names of Fallopius and Vesalius occurring in connection with these human vivisections suggest that as the circulation of the heart's action then interested Italian scientists, it is probable that the victim's breasts were opened, and that the learned inquisitors pryed as long and as far as they could into throbbing muscle and bleeding artery till death stopped at last their interesting study. Happy for the victims if so deadly an operation were the first tried upon them, and that they were not subjected to a score of ingenious torments before that *coup de grace*."

Choosing to Die.

[Papers Alabama Historical Society.]

The history of our Indian tribes, so far as known to the writer, furnishes no instance of a duel in the serious acceptation of the term, though cases of single combat are numerous enough.

Some fifty years ago, however, when the Choctaws occupied South Alabama, an incident occurred, an outgrowth, it is said, of the *lex talionis* but which closely approximated the ancient *duello* in the grim demand of satisfaction and its ready rendition as understood by the parties concerned. In an affray between two Choctaw braves, one received a wound in the cheek from the knife of his adversary. The cut healed badly, leaving fitulous opening from which saliva constantly dribbled down the chin and over the breast of the wounded man. The poor fellow bore his affliction for a long time in silence, but feeling that he was a disgraced man, in being thus hopelessly cut off from the society of his friends, he, at length, presented himself formally before the chief men of the tribe and made this simple announcement: "I choose to die." His purpose, it appears, needed no explanation, as stern Indian custom sealed the fate of both parties in such a contingency, on the well known basis of a "life for a life." Accordingly, the injured man and his late adversary each proceeded to select his nearest friend to act as his own executioner, on a day selected for the purpose. Punctually at the designated time and place, the two braves and their friends assembled. There was no chanting of death songs or other note of preparation, as the unarmed principals walked with calm dignity to the appointed spot, and seated themselves in silence, and but a little space apart, on the trunk of a fallen tree, near which two graves had already been dug. The two seconds, provided with their hunting rifles stationed themselves at the distances of a few paces. Raising their rifles in concert, each aimed deliberately at the breast of his friend, and, at a given signal, drew trigger. The flint and steel locked failed to fire; but a deep Indian grunt was the only indication of the nerve-tension of the principals. No attempt at adjustment was made by any one, but, in a few minutes, the rifles were again leveled as before, and, on the repetition of the signal, with a simultaneous report fulfilled their deadly office, and the two men sank to the ground together. All was over. Each grave soon received its bloody occupant, and the assembly dispersed without excitement, but feeling that all had been properly adjusted at last. The high and heroic sense of justice, misdirected though it was, that could command, and above all calmly meet, without any effort at flight or evasion, the gory issue that has been described, certainly merits this, its first chronicle, as a marked case in the annals of our race.

This singular and characteristic incident was related to the writer many years ago, by a reliable planter, for a long period before, a citizen of the section where the occurrence took place.

J. B. READ.

And the Boy was Shot.

[N. Y. Times.]

Notwithstanding the extreme clemency of President Lincoln he would not allow his tenderness of heart to interfere with stern justice when he believed the good of the country at stake. During the winter of 1864 the conduct of the war was the absorbing topic at Washington; the town was full of military and naval officers, coming and going; the corridors of the Executive Mansion were so crowded from morning to night that orders were sometimes issued to admit nobody to the building except privileged persons. At that time an Ohio lawyer and his client, an old man, whose son, a private in a western regiment, had been sentenced to be shot for desertion, were very anxious to see Lincoln, that they might intercede for mercy. They stood in the ante-room from an early hour of the day appointed for the execution begging for an interview. Unable to gain admission, the lawyer entreated several men who had secured an audience to try to move Lincoln to annul the sentence, which, if carried out, would certainly drive the young soldier's parents into a mad-house. The President was in the gayest of humors when his private secretary entered, leaned over and whispered a few words in his ear. His face changed; became suddenly solemn. He reflected a moment before he replied: "Tell Mr. —— (the father) that I will not see him. I cannot. Do not ask me again. I've read the paper closely. The boy has deserted three times, the last time when on guard in this city. He cannot be pardoned. He must be shot." He resumed conversation: but his gayety was all gone. One might have thought that it was he who was doomed. But his mind was made up; his decision was irrevocable. The lawyer, hearing what Lincoln had said, knew further effort to be useless. He crossed the bridge into Virginia with the grief-stricken father, and reached camp in time for a final interview. The parting was so distressing that nobody could witness it. At the close, the old man was led away like one distraught. At 6 P. M. the the young soldier walked calmly to his post, admitted the justice of his sentence, and died like an American. He fell dead in the presence of his regiment, three bullets passing through his heart. Lincoln is said to have been so pained by the execution that he never alluded to it afterward. No man was ever stronger and tenderer than he.—*New York Times.*

NO THIRD TERM.

February 22, 1880.

SIRE of our land! whose deathless fame
Grows more immortal with the years;
The lustre of whose spotless name
Undimmed through ages perseveres;
We hail anon
The anniversary of your birth,
When freedom saw the clouds dispelled
That brooded o'er the fettered earth,
And in your origin beheld
Her champion.

We know the story of your life.
The filial zeal your youth possessed.
Your manly valor in the strife
Our fathers waged, who dared to test
A tyrant's force:
Whose valiant swords repealed a tax
Without regard to king's desires:
Whose battle-fields and bivouacs
Have testified how well our sires
Approved your course.

And when the din of war grew still,
And morning followed doubtful night,
We recollect how well your skill
Guided the ship of State aright:
By every shoal
That threatened wreck on either side,
Despite the tempest's wrath and shock,
You steered her bark across the tide,
Past sunken reef and hidden rock,
Safe to her goal.

That bark has voyaged proudly since:
With spreading sails, thro' waters fair;
The course of her keel evince
The wisdom of your early care;
Her spangled flag
Has multiplied its stars of old
Till East and Western planets view
Their image in its azure fold,
And every valley knows its hue,
And mountain crag.

What if a passing hatred strove
To rend our unity of States:
It only served to make their love
Intenser than their fancied hates;
Fraternal strife,
Which broke the fetters of the slaves.
And woke the captive's joyous hymn,
Was but the healing touch which saves,
The while it cuts the poisoned limb,
The patient's life.

For all the glories that remain,
For all the perils that have fled,
For love that knits our hearts amain,
For hate whose bitterness is dead,
In divers ways,
The people, mindful of the worth
Your memory to the land imparts,
On this recurrence of your birth,
Returns with grateful lips and hearts
Their meed of praise,

But greener than your laurel boughs,
And brighter than your civic crown,
Appears the wreath that twined your brows,
What time you laid your sceptre down:
Nor sought to hold
The emblems of your proud command,
Like kings who wear their coronets,
But prized the freedom of the land
Above what honors rank begets,
Or sordid gold.

The nation views to-day with fears
The project which her sons debate,
Who would protract the term of years
For which one man shall rule the State;
She bids them pause,
And weigh the dangers which they brave
Who overrule, with measures rash,
The limits your example gave,
And introduce new forms that clash
With all her laws.

From from your dwelling in the skies,
Sire of your country, on the plot
That wrongs your memory, and tries
To make its teachings be forget!
Proclaim again
That lapse of years shall never bring
Unto the people of your care
The semblance of a titled king,
While freemen live and scorn to wear
A despot's chain.

Sons of that sire, whose glorious name
Has been the watchword of the land,
Your efforts will avert this shame
That sycophants have vainly planned!
Let every one,
Who loves the memories of this day,
Resolve his suffrage shall affirm,
In language fraud dare not gainsay,
That none shall rule for longer term
Than Washington.

—*Boston Pilot.*

A RETIRING MILLIONAIRE.

A New Yorker Who Gave More than Three Millions in Charity.

[N. Y. Sun of February 19.]

James Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, and the Phillips Memorial Church; whose benefactions are estimated at $3,000,000, died at his home, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, on Tuesday evening, in the 80th year of his age. He shrank so much from notoriety that he left rigid instructions to his relatives and friends to withhold all information of his life from publication. This wish was thoroughly respected, so that applications made to his relatives, and others who knew him intimately, elicited the universal reply. "Mr. Lenox shunned publicity, and he sealed our lips." It was this retiring spirit that led Mr. Lenox to refuse his permission that the Presbyterian Hospital should be called, as his friends wished, the Lenox Hospital. Only great persuasion induced him to consent that the great library that he has given to New York should bear his name.

The father of James Lenox was Robert Lenox, who was established in business in this city in 1783. He died December, 1839, eighty-one years old. He was a Scotchman by birth, and amassed a handsome competence. Part of this he invested in a farm of thirty acres, then a long way out of town, but in the vicinity of what is now called Seventy-second street. The cost of this farm in 1818 was only about $7,000. When Robert Lenox bequeathed this farm to his son James he wrote in his will that he would advise him to keep it, as he believed that some day a village would be built there. This village has grown as he predicted, and the old farm has increased in value from $7,000 to $10,000,000. It is on this old farm that the Lenox Library, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Phillips Memorial Church are situated. Much of it has passed out of posession of the Lenox family. James Lenox was never in active business, but was almost a recluse, devoted to the collection of books and works of art. His library contained the best collection of rare Bibles in the country, the invaluable series of letters written by and to Christopher Columbus, an unparalleled collection of Shakespaerian works, and one of the best collections of rare pictures by old masters that exists in America. Until the establishment of the Lenox Library these gems of literature and art were kept in the home of Mr Lenox, in Fifth avenue, and guarded with vigilance.

Many stories are told of the efforts of bibliopoles to get a look at the library. The door bell was seldom answered promptly, and the answer was always a negative, except to a very few choice friends. One story is told that illustrates not only this peculiarity of Mr. Lenox, but also his wilful ignorance of current affairs. It is related that a distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn once had a very strong desire to see the library. He went to Mr. Lenox's house and sent in his card. He was left standing outside the door until the aged servant had gone with great deliberation for an answer, which was in effect: "Mr. Lenox don't know you, has never heard of you, and you can't see his library." Another story is that Chief Justice Daly once wished to see a particular book, of which he knew there was but one copy in the country, and that was in Mr. Lenox's library. He sent a note to Mr. Lenox, which was promptly answered, as was always the case of Mr. Lenox's correspondents. The book was sent, but a servant was sent with it, with orders to wait until the Judge got through with the book and then bring it back. Many comments have been made on the formalities requisite to gain admission to the library, but Mr. Lenox's friends have always justified his system of excluding all but well-known friends as absolutely necessary for the protection of the property.

The value of the library and building have been roughly estimated at $2,000,000, but the money value of the books and pictures is a very difficult thing to estimate. Mr. Lenox never would tell what they cost him. Some of his pictures were selected from the well-known rare collection of Marshall O. Roberts. It is related of Mr. Lenox that, desiring to secure some specimens of Turner's work, he sent that eminent artist a carte blanche for a couple of pictures. When the canvass of one of them arrived he was unable to tell which was the picture. It seemed to him a confused mass of paint. With the promptness and decision which marked his character, he at once notified the artist of his disappointment. Turner offered to take the picture and return the money, but Mr. Lenox soon found that his purchase was worth more than he had paid for it, and he concluded to keep it.

Although having the reputation of a recluse, Mr. Lenox was a social man among a few chosen friends. He rode out often, and was an active man in the church where Dr. Paxton preaches, corner of Eleventh street and Fifth avenue, where he was a constant attendant. But he was active in a quiet way. He positively hated to be prominent, and many a poor man was aided by him without knowing who was his benefactor. His pew was a large square one under the north gallery, and whenever appeals were made for contributions, every one in the congregation knew that a liberal share would come from that pew. Dr. Phillips, the pastor of the Memorial Church endowed by Mr. Lenox, was formerly the pastor of the church. The fact that Dr. Paxton's church never had an organ is attributed in a great measure to the old-fashioned views of Mr. Lenox, who was fond of congregational music, and who had no notion of putting operatic attractions in the Sabbath service.

In person Mr. Lenox was of medium stature, rather slight build, and venerable mien. He was in excellent health up to the last two months of his life. From that time he began to succumb to the infirmities of age. His death was peaceful and painless. He was a man of pure personal life, of strictly moral habits, and he was never disposed to expend his vast wealth on what is usually termed luxury. He never married; why, his friends, cannot say, except that he was wedded to his books and pictures. One who knew him well said last night, when asked whether it would not have been better for Mr. Lenox to have married, and to have left some of his own blood as an example to men, replied: "Ah, but then perhaps we should not have had a Lenox Library."

Mr. Lenox's sole surviving relatives are his sisters and their children. There were five sisters in all. It should not be forgotten that although the Presbyterian Hospital bears a sectarian name it is by no means a sectarian hospital. No question is asked as to the religion of the inmates except for purposes of record. Most of the beds are free, and four-ninths of them are occupied by patients who are not Presbyterians. It was only Mr. Lenox's love for the church that led to the use of its name. The family was so well known for its charitable character that at one time they had a room in their house that was devoted exclusively to the storing of food and clothing for the poor. Yet all was done with a studied absence of ostentation.

KILLING GEN. NELSON.

Gen. Steedman Relates a New and Interesting Fact.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Much more interesting is the account of Major-Gen. James B. Steedman, who was an eye witness:

"I was standing at the Galt House bar," says the General, "with Gen. John T. Croxton of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and who afterward died as the Representative of the Government of Venezula. I had just taken my drink, and Croxton was in the act of taking his, when I looked down the long hall, and saw at the other end of it a group composed of Gen. Nelson, Gen. Davis, and Gov. Morton. They were talking together rather excitedly, and as I looked I saw Nelson draw back his right hand and slap Davis's face with an overhand blow. I said to Croxton:

"'There's going to be trouble; Nelson has just struck Davis.'

"After Nelson struck he stepped back a few steps and leaned against the railing of the office. Davis and Morton also stepped back, and I saw Morton take something from his hip pocket, and hand it to Davis, who then stepped forward, levelled a pistol at Nelson, and fired. At the puff of the revolver Nelson put his hand on his breast, and when we ran up to him we heard him say:

"'I'm a dead man. Send for an Episcopal clergyman.'

"Croxton, myself, Silas Miller, one of the proprietors of the Galt House, and others, carried him into a little room under the stairs. We opened his clothes, and found near his heart a little mark, about the size of a buckshot, and that was all. The wound had closed; no blood was running; you would hardly notice it was a wound. By good luck there was an Episcopal clergyman—a man with whom Nelson was intimate—in the house. He was sent for and came immediately, and when he entered the room we withdrew. In less than ten minutes we were told that Nelson was dead.

"Quite a number came running up at the sound of the shot, and among them a policeman, who arrested Davis. Davis went with him quietly, but upon General Buell being informed of it, he made a demand upon the Mayor for the delivery of Davis to him, which, after a momentary hesitation, was done."

The General was asked: "What was then done to Davis?"

"Nothing; nothing at all. I don't think he was ever put under arrest. No notice was taken of the affair. Everybody was sorry that Nelson was killed, but they understood Davis could not do anything else than what he did do. He had been struck, and if he hadn't resented it he would have been disgraced, and compelled to leave the army. He could not resent it any other way. Davis was a small man, while Nelson was six feet two, weighing 275 or 300 pounds, and was a monster of strength."

"So you think that Governor Morton handed Davis the pistol with which he killed Nelson?"

"I haven't any doubt of it," replied the General. "I was too far off to see that it was a pistol which Morton pulled out of his pocket and gave to Davis, but he pulled something out and handed it to him; and then the shot was fired."

"What effect, if any, do you imagine the occurrence had on Davis's mind?"

"None at all that I could notice. He was always a morose, silent man—made so, perhaps, by his domestic troubles and the chronic disease of which he died—but I could not see that he was made any more so by the homicide. I saw him after the war at Governor's Island, New York, and he seemed pleasanter than usual. I accounted for it by the supposition that the sharpness of his domestic troubles had begun to wear off."

ONE Cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any Lung Trouble, or Throat Disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious. MWS

DE PROFUNDIS.

Down to the tide, by Jersey side—
Oh, pause and shed a tear!
A fair young dame for water came
And almost got a bier.

How can I tell what her befell?—
Alas, that such things be!
The fierce, rough sea rolled in, and she
Rolled in the fierce, rough sea.

"Oh, take me in! oh, take me in!"
Affrighted, did she shout.
The breakers dread had turned her head;
She meant, "Oh, take me out!"

Forgive who can the cruel man
Who heard that frightened shout,
And through the din cried out, "Swim in!'
Yet should have cried, "Swim out!"

Forgive who can the cruel man
Who raised his horrid hand,
And with one swift and mighty lift
Propelled her safe to land.

Now some there be who say that she
Doth oftentimes thoughtful sit,
And say, "The sea had swallowed me,
Had I not swallowed it."

And now a sort of moral short
I point in two lines more:
Far better stand unwashed on land
Than be washed—up on shore.

—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

JOHN TYLER'S GRANDNIECE.

Buried From the Brooklyn Tenement House in Which She Died.

Deceived into a False Marriage and Apparently Finding Happiness at Last in her Real Marriage to a Brooklyn Laborer.

[N. Y. Sun of Feb. 20.]

Jane Herndon Tyler died in a Brooklyn tenement on Monday, and was buried from it yesterday. She was the grandniece of President Tyler, and a great-granddaughter of the Revolutionary patriot, John Tyler, who was Governor of Virginia from 1808 to 1811, and was afterward a judge of the Admiralty Court. Few lives opened with greater promise than hers, yet she died the wife of a laborer, apart from her kindred, unattended by physicians until the last few days of her life, amid the lowest surroundings, and in extreme poverty. She was born 1840 in Williamsburg, Va. There her father, Col. William W. Tyler, owned a valuable plantation, and reared his daughter in affluence, educating her as befitted her station. As was the case with many of the wealthiest Southern families, the war of the Rebellion brought ruin upon the Tyley family. Col. Tyler led a regiment under Gen. Lee, remaining in the Confederate service until the close of the war. After that his possessions were confiscated, and the members of the family were scattered. After the occupation of Richmond, Col. Tyler and his daughter, then a beautiful young woman, removed to the North. Miss Jane Tyler was introduced into Washington society, and met with much social success there.

The family fortune was not improved in the years that followed. Col. Tyler and his daughter lived in Pennsylvania in reduced circumstances, and finally the father and daughter separated and she came to New York to live, takina with her a small sum of money bequeathed to her by her cousin, Mr. Herndon of California. It is a fact that has long been guarded as a secret by all the members of the family, that the young lady's mind was effected by the incidents of the rebellion and the reverses that followed it. Her mind grew more and more unbalanced as she advanced in age. Her nature wholly changed, and she was a source of care and anxiety to her relatives. The marked characteristic of her ailment was that it led her to imagine herself beloved and courted by strangers. A hope of marriage was her monomania.

After her departure she met with misfortunes arising out of her uncertain mode of life and her association with the poorest people, and an effort was made to have her cared for in a suitable institution. An eminent Southern physician who had been intimate with the Tylers and knew Jane Tyler from her infancy to her womanhood, studied her case and gave her father a letter in which he declared that "the proper place for her is in some retreat." The attempt to carry out this long deferred plan was made in this city, but at a time when there was a great popular outery against the abuse of legal power in this respect. The wisdom of the family determination was acknowledged by the Supreme Court Judge to whom application was made, but he said that unless it could be proven that the young lady's condition of mind rendered her dangerous her liberty could not be restrained.

Jane Tyler found lodgings in a lower class boarding house in Main street in Brooklyn and there remained until the little fund of a few hundred dollars that had been bequeathed to her was exhausted. In the meantime she is said to have been led into a pretended marriage with a young man named Jennings, the son of the mistress of the boarding house, who obtained control of her slender fortune, dissipated it, and then cast her off. The depths of poverty into which her independent course led her between her first and second marriages are best described in the tale of her husband. William Collins. He is apparently about 50 years of age, and lives on the top story of a frame building at 78 Hudson avenue. Once, by his own story, he was in better circumstances than at present. Then, as now, he was employed by the Brooklyn Gas Company, but he then had charge of the company's stables and received a salary, while at present he is employed only when extra help is needed at the works. During the greater part of the past year his earnings alone would not have enabled him to keep body and soul together; but, fortunately, since New Year's Day his employment was almost steady. He is a tall, broad-shouldered man, heavily bearded, and attired neatly, though in plain, rough clothing. He speaks frankly and intelligently.

"My wife," said he, "lived in the house of the man she first married. She describes him as a dashing fellow who attracted her affection. They were married, she told me, in a private house in Henry street, and four months afterward her husband informed her that the marriage ceremony was fraudulent, and that he already had a wife in Buffalo. She left him at once, after asking for a portion of her money and being refused it. She told me that she lived afterward by the sale of her fine garments and her jewelry, which she parted with bit by bit. Her father came in response to her letters, and upon his complaint Jennings was arrested. Everything depended on the testimony of the witnesses to the wedding. They could not be found, and the matter was dropped.

"Her father had no home of his own," Mr. Collins continued, "and she was too independent to be a burden upon him. She wandered through the streets after her last cent was gone. She slept in the police stations at night, but she says that the policemen did not put her in the common lodging-room, but nearly always gave her a separate room. Thus she lived for a long time, although there were short periods during which she obtained valuable assistance from friends, and bettered her condition for the time. She could do no work. She had no strength, and she knew nothing of manual labor. There was a noble-hearted Southern lady in New York who felt interested in her, and she gave her pecuniary assistance, clothed her, and finally obtained for her a home with a kind lady in Fourteenth street, who would not hear of her doing any work, but was willing to give her money and clothing and let her come and go on as she pleased."

"While she was so comfortably situated she received a letter imploring her to go to her father in Harrisburg, Pa. She went, but although her father had sent for her he endeavored to restrain her and keep her there. Then she borrowed money of some friends she had there and returned to New York, but not to the lady in Fourteenth street, who was offended with her for leaving. She stopped at the house of a friend of my sister, Mrs. Rice, and that is how I made her acquaintance. My sister wanted us to marry one another, and as the lady was willing, we got married."

Mr. Collins says that his wife was taken ill a year ago. A severe cold developed into consumption, and since last July she had been a confirmed invalid. Yesterday Mrs. Collin's body lay in a handsome rosewood casket on the table in Mr. Collin's main apartment. The floor of the room was carpetless; the walls, which had been once washed with blue kalsomine, were cracked and chipped, and bare of ornament. Crowded between them were the kitchen stove, a doubled bed, the kitchen table, on which the coffin rested, and very many cheap chairs, on which were seated as many weeping women, mainly of the neighborhood. Everything was tidy and clean. Between the satin-lined sides of the casket was the attenuated face of the dead woman—a striking face, curtained with luxuriant dark hair. The features were regular, but rather large. The lid screwed down, and a solid silver plate was disclosed. It bore the words: "Jane Herndon Collins, died Feb. 16, 1880, aged 25 years and 8 months." The little basket of calla lilies, tube roses, and English violets that had been sent to the house stood upon the coffin when it was put in the hearse. The Interment was in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross at Flatbush.

Said Collins, after the funeral: "I never told any one that she was the grandniece of a President of the United States, for my acquaintances would have laughed at me for claiming to be such a person's husband. Now that she is dead I don't object to having it known. The poor girl has had a hard time in this world, but she died in my arms, where she often told me that she wanted to draw her last breath."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb.—The *Sun* correspondent had an interview to-night with Col. W. W. Tyler, father of Mrs. Jennie Collins. Mr. Tyler was not disposed to say much in connection with the unfortunate career of his daughter.

Mr. Tyler said that the birth place of his daughter, in Virgina, had been the residence of Littleton Walker Tazewell, one of Virginia's most illustrious representatives in the United States Senate, and whom her great uncle, President Tyler, regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of the age. Mr. Tyler added that when his uncle was inaugurated as President, he went to Washington and remainded there most of the time until Virginia seceded, when he entered the Confederate service. At the breaking out of the war he held an executive office under President Buchanan, and was in reasonably good circumstances. The end of the conflict found him without propperty or money, and in 1868 he came to this city in search of something to do to make a living. For ten years he had been employed at the European Hotel, Harrisburg, at a small salary, scarcely sufficient to maintain himself and family. Mr. Collins married his daughter, Jennie, Mr. Tyler said, between three and four years ago, but he had never seen him nor her first husband. He had lost sight of the exact whereabouts of his daughter for sometime, but he ascertained her residence in Brooklyn from letters written by her to him. Her handwriting was almost illegible, the result of her defective eyesight.

Mr. Tyler is a fine-looking gentleman of about 65, and married his third wife since he came to this city.

A Story of Henry Clay.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

When Henry Clay ran, for the first time, for Congress, he was billed to address an assembly in the open air. A vast crowd had convened to hear the young orator, and conspicuous above all rose the tall form of Jim Burnim, a rough, with an unenviable reputation and a great personal enemy of Clay's, owing to repeated defeats sustained by him from Clay in his political aspirations. When Clay had commenced his address Burnim placed himself directly opposite him in the crowd and annoyed the speaker continually by interruptions and personal remarks, but chiefly by hissing every good point Clay produced.

No matter how smooth and ludid his streams of oratory might be, or how forcible his argument, Burnim wes ready at the finis with his insulting hiss: This continued until Clay could stand it no longer, and when, after a particularly pungent thrust at the morality of the Anti-Federalists, he was greeted with the indomitable silent howl of Burnim's, he turned savagely to him and with flashing eyes delivered this cutting speech:

"Mr. Burnim, when your last hour has come and your evil, sinful soul has sought the dark shades of hell; when standing there before its sulphurous gates, your spirit, charred with sin, awaits admittance, Satan, glowing in his crimson majesty, shall ask his vassals gathered around him who it is that, stands outside his portals, and when he's told that you are there he'll rise, and, with a look of dark disgust, cry to his waiting menials: 'Go, take the slave and burn him till he hiss!"

On the Edge of the Grave.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Very likely Mr. Blaine thinks he is doing a very smart thing when he takes his seat by the edge of the grave which Cameron began to dig for him at Harrisburg, supposing that they will ultimately provide another corpse. But the hole is for him; and if he only sits there long enough, Mr. Conkling will give him a lift by the hair of the head, and Mr. Cameron a shove from behind, that will land him safe enough at the bottom.

Turkish Harem.

It is reported that the Sultan, though engaged in a great war, found time to order largely of SOZODONT. He says his women will have it, and he wants peace at home. Wise Sultanas; rub it in well after your esthetic baths. Let's follow the "Turkeys."

Several hogsheads of SPALDING'S GLUE are needed for the on-coming European Congress, to make the nations stick. STT

MISS EADS, the daughter of Captain Eads who built the Mississippi jetties, will be married next Thursday, at St. Louis, to General Hazard, an American doing business in Liverpool.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ROSES.

A crimson rosebud into beauty breaking;
A hand outstretched to pluck it ere it fall;
An hour of triumph, and a sad forsaking;
And then, a withered rose-leaf—that is all.

A maiden's heart that knoweth not love's darting;
A voice that teacheth love beyond recall;
An hour of joy—an hour of bitter parting;
And then, a broken heart—and that is all.

—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE King of Portugal has followed his translation of Hamlet by one of the Merchant of Venice.

THE North British Railway has applied to Parliament for power to rebuild the Tay Bridge, substantially on the old plan.

THE Rev. Herbert H. Hayden has taken the field as a lecturer, and gives the people of Connecticut his views on "Circumstantial Evidence."

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE says his one great desire is the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, which he now regards as a "foregone conclusion."

IT is terrible, this wide-spread destitution. Here's a member of the Astor family petitioning to have the L road fares reduced to five cents.—[*Puck.*

THE editor and principal artist of the German comic paper, *Kladderadatsch*, have been sent to jail for twenty days, and fined two hundred marks each for caricaturing Bismarck.

LONGFELLOW will be seventy-three years old on the 27th instant. Preparations for celebrating the day are being made in the public schools of many of the Western cities.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN'S name has been brought forward as a candidate for appointment as manager of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, in place of General B. F. Butler.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the biennial sessions amendment to the Constitution. Those in its favor lacked fourteen of the requisite two-thirds, the vote standing 140 to 77.

WHOEVER knows of any valuable use for sawdust can make a fortune at Minneapolis, Minn., where the sawmill men do no not know how to get rid of the 300,000 cords of it that accumulates every year.

THE little log house in which President Buchanan was born, near Mercersburg, Penn., was known as "Stony Batter." Like the "Latin School" which he attended, it is still standing. The former is the property of his niece.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE has a high, round head, bald on the forehead and bordered by curly, fluffy hair. He has a large mustache and an immense full beard. He is now sixty-five years old and is somewhat overbearing in manner.

HALF of Marshal MacMahon's mansion, 68 Rue Bellechasse, in Paris, is to be sold for 320,000 francs. It is said that family affairs have led to this sacrifice, and that the Marshal spent much of his private income when he was in power.

JOSEPH BRANT, the famous Chief of the Mohawks, the half-breed savage who led the Six Nations as British allies in the Revolutionary war, is to have a monument in Brantford, Canada, where he died in 1847. It will cost about $30,000.

MR. ERNEST RENAN is described as a "short, elderly gentleman, clean shaven with a very large nose, slightly marked as if by small-pox, a head rather bald on top, and a profusion of whitened hair on the sides, his bushy eyebrows overhanging tired but humerous eyes."

GENERAL NEAL DOW is again urging the Maine Legislature to increase the penalties for rum selling. He would have $100 the lowest penalty coupled with a considerably extended residence in the county jail. Neal seems to have as much trouble as the inventor of a flying machine.

M. DE LIESVILLE has bequeathed to the French Government a magnificent collection of works of art, weapons, instruments, furniture, pottery, &c., and of autographs and historical documents of the revolutionary epoch. It will probably form the nucleus of the Museum of the Revolution to be established at Versailles

CAPT. HEMPHILL and his bride are sailing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on their honeymoon tour, in a boat built expressively for that purpose. No other soul is aboard the craft, which is gayly bedecked with flags and evergreens, and is greeted on the way with steam whistles and cannon, the bride-groom being a popular man, and known to all steamboatmen.

A LITTLE syndicate, consisting of Marchionesses, Duchesses, Countesses, and "veteran ladies" with unlimited resources, has been formed to buy in whatever articles Monsignor Capel desires to retain out of the contents of the Scarsdale and Cedar villas at Kensington, England, now offered for sale, especially the many curious gifts presented him. He may be shortly expected in this county.

FABER, the German pencil maker, has just presented 125,000 marks to the city of Nuremberg, the interest on which is to be paid annually to some intelligent, skillful, and in all respects worthy mechanic, for the purpose of establishing him in an independent business. The recipient must be of respectable family, a resident of Nuremberg or Stein, and must have attended the schools in one of those towns.

THE girl Zæo at the Aquarium, in London, on Jan. 31 was thrown from the catapult with such force that her body went clean through the weak netting placed to catch it as it fell. She only just missed hitting the girders, and fell with a crash that was heard all over the building. When picked up "one side of her face appeared to be black with extravasated blood, her teeth projected through her cheek; her body was quivering violently; she was perfectly unconscious."

LEADVILLE is a place of strong contrasts. The characteristics of a new mining town are seen there yet; gambling hells and barrooms are more

Weekly Post.

P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE GRANT BOOM.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Albany correspondent writing on the movements of the GRANT schemers at Albany, says:

I have been told that this whole "boom" for the ex-President was systematically arranged three years ago. The trip to the Old World was the main part of this interesting program. The constant attentions to the ex-President by crowned heads of all countries, the carefully worded after-dinner speeches, the suggestive, modestly written interviews, the republican simplicity of manner, the adroit inuendoes as to third-termism—all such movements, as alleged, were part of the great transformation scenes intended to keep the ex-President alive in the memory of his countrymen and surround his personality with the glittering idea that he was the only "one strong man" who could save the American nation from anarchy and destruction. The plan has worked admirable so far.

This is correct. The "whole boom" was systematically arranged immediately after Mr. HAYES' inauguration and prior to the great GRANT leave-taking demonstration at Philadelphia, when General SIMON CAMERON made a speech nominating GRANT for the succession before HAYES was warm in his seat. The only break in the program has been the return of General GRANT several months before the time fixed on. His triumphal progress across the continent was to have been in March and April. This break made the West India and Mexican trip a necessity, for the GRANT managers did not want "the old man" in the country, an approving and close spectator to the unscrupulous games of CAMERON, CONKLING, LOGAN and other Third Termers, in controlling State Conventions.

But the origin of the GRANT boom remains to be told, and singularly enough it was the refusal of Mr. HAYES to continue DON CAMERON as Secretary of War that started it, originally as a means of breaking down his administration and for purposes of personal revenge.

There had been pledges given that CAMERON would be retained, when things looked squally for HAYES getting into the White House, and these pledges sent Mr. MACKEY to Florida. What he did there will probably never be known, except that he expended a large sum of money contributed by the CAMERONS and their henchmen. There was a Returning Board to influence, and the Presidency was the stake. Any one who knows Mr. MACKEY's peculiar methods, need be in no doubt as to the arguments he used. Florida was made "safe" by Mr. MACKEY and the reward was to be DON CAMERON's retention in the Cabinet, He was the only one of GRANT's ministers who was to receive such a signal mark of confidence, and it would unquestionably have been a great triumph.

But on Mr. HAYES' arrival in Washington, and when the decision of the Electoral Commission was asured, rumors reached the CAMERON people that no one of GRANT's Cabinet, not even DON CAMERON, would be retained. Immediately it will be remembered, the political machinery of the Commonwealth was put in operation to influence Mr. HAYES. A delegation from our Legislature, with Governor HARTRANFT and all the State officers, and prominent Republicans from different parts of the State, waited on him at Washington insisting, pleading and demanding that CAMERON should remain as Secretary of War. A Congressional delegation, headed by Judge KELLY, who had been reconciled for the purpose, although always an anti-CAMERON man, called on Mr. HAYES with the same prayer. He was inundated with letters and petitions from all parts of the State. Mr. MACKEY organized these demonstrations, and it was a subject of remark at the time that never before had there been such a systematic and determined effort to influence the President in the choice of a Cabinet minister. Its bad taste was apparent, but the CAMERON people cared nothing for that, DON had nominated HAYES by defeating BLAINE at Cincinnati. The control of the new administration was what was wanted, and with the son in the Cabinet and the father in the Senate, and both of them matchless political intriguers, such control was probable.

The Electoral Commission having indicated what its outcome would be, Mr. HAYES got on one of his fits of "amiable obstinacy." He wanted no CAMERON taint on his administration. He or his authorized friends, it is true, had pledged Mr. DON CAMERON the place, but the Presidency was then in doubt. It was so no longer, and he repudiated the pledge. Mr. LINCOLN in 1860 did the same. The price of the Pennsylvania delegation for LINCOLN in the Chicago Convention of that year was the Treasury Department for SIMON CAMERON. It was pledged to him by Mr. LINCOLN's representatives at Chicago, but "honest old ABE," with trouble brewing, would not put a CAMERON at the head of the finances of the nation, and made him Secretary of War, from which place he was removed for countenancing gross corruption in the award of contracts, after a brief service of nine months. "Honest old ABE" had had enough of the CAMERONS; and HAYES, his purposes served in Florida by MACKEY, would have none of them; all intercession and appeals failed; and, while acknowledging CAMERON's services, and offering him the choice of places outside his official family, he declined to retain him as Secretary of War.

We have an account from two sources of Mr. MACKEY's closing interview with Mr. HAYES on this subject a day or two before the inauguration. Defeat in it had palpably become more ignominious after the piteous and public appeals that DON should be retained. Mr. MACKEY in his quick, nervous and forcible way, recalled to Mr. HAYES how CAMERON had assured his nomination at Cincinnati and promoted his election. This was conceded. Mr. MACKEY referred to his own services and expenditures in Florida, and how he had saved that State to Mr. HAYES by securing and paying for "an honest count of the votes." Mr. HAYES again assented to the services of Mr. CAMERON and his friend, Mr. MACKEY, but regretted he could not appoint him Secretary of War—he had determined to make a clear sweep of the GRANT Cabinet and would retain none of the old Secretaries.

"But your pledge, sir, bolted out MACKEY, "that Mr. CAMERON should be retained."

"My dear, sir, circumstances have changed. I must consult the wishes of the country, and the country evidently does not desire Mr. CAMERON as a member of the Cabinet of the new administration. I appreciate," continued Mr. HAYES, "his services and abilities very highly, and any other place is open to him. He can have the English mission, the most honorable diplomatic place in my gift."

"Damn the English mission!" said MACKEY, now thoroughly aroused and angered, and caring no more for the ingoing President than for a street-corner loafer with whom he had been setting-up ward politics. "CAMERON don't want the English mission; he would not touch it and his friends would not allow him. We will accept no favors from you. You have repudiated your pledged word to the men who made you President. Good day sir,—good day. My opinion of you is at your service. I think you a G—— d—— lying, scoundrelly —— ——!" And then Mr. MACKEY and the two friends who accompanied him left the room in high dudgeon. It is doubtful if any President of the United States before or since had such a plain talking to. It was highly characteristic of "BOB" MACKEY. He never saw any wrong in securing an "honest counte" in Florida, but he did see a great wrong in HAYES' repudiation of his pledges to the men who made his inauguration possible. It was treason to the principle of standing by your friends.

This quarrel with HAYES was the origin of the Third Term boom, and of much of the opposition and many of the embarrasments the *De Facto* President has met with in his own party. It was determined to isolate his administration by making his successor before HAYES had fairly entered on his duties. The CAMERONS were aided in this by HAYES ridiculous pretensions about the Civil Service Reform and his Southern policy, which angered the carpet-bag thieves and the Northern Stalwarts. The worst elements of our politics, before the new administration was a month old, were hankering for the good old days of the GRANT regime. The ex-President was sounded, and his willingness to be again a candidate secured before he had been out of office six weeks. The trip around the world was determined on, to steer GRANT clear of possible American complications. The reception abroad was foreseen and provided for. Arrangements were made it should be reported in glowing terms, and a skilled writer appointed to prepare descriptions, speeches and interviews expressly for the American market. Through the HAYES administration, the services of diplomatic agents and the convenience and prestige of American war vessels were secured. The money for necessary expenses was obtained from two sources. The CAMERON politicians about Philadelphia and elsewhere raised fifty thousand dollars, ten thousand of which was contributed by ROBERT W. MACKEY. The CHILDS, DREXELS and BORIES were equally liberal on personal grounds. A hundred thousand dollars in cash was thus provided for the expenses of General GRANT's three years' tour, and he carried a letter of credit with him for fifty thousand more.

This was the start of the Third Term boom. It has been the most deliberately arranged and carefully planned political movement in the history of the country, and it is the most hollow, insincere and false bit of humbuggery ever devised by cunning and self-seeking politicians.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 22.

The Democratic National Committee in session Monday at Washington, fixed the time and place of holding the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, at CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, JUNE 22d. The contest was very animated, and Cincinnati carried off the honors on the first ballot by a vote of 24, to 8 for Chicago, 4 for St. Louis, 1 for Washington and one blank vote.

The considerations which induced this selection were doubtless political in their character. The meeting of a National Convention of the representatives of a great party, with the visiting thousands of enthusiastic partizans attracted by it, is held to be a potent influence in strengthening and encouraging the party in the city and State where the Convention holds its sessions. Cincinnati is a close city politically, and Ohio a State whose vote is always a doubtful quantity. If GRANT is nominated by the Republicans, we believe Ohio can be carried by the Democrats if they are fortunate in their candidates. Reasons of this character probably had much to do with the selection.

In its new Music Hall, Cincinnati, has probably the best adapted public hall in the Union for a National Convention. Its hotel accommodations are far below those of Chicago and even behind St. Louis. Then in June it is a hotter place than Chicago, but not so bad as St. Louis. Its accessibility by steamboats from the western river will relieve the hotels some what of the pressure on them, for State delegations and excursion parties will doubtless charter boats on which they will board and lodge during the sessions of the Convention. Should the Upper Ohio be in good stage at the time, this will be a favorable method for visitors from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

The time selected is nearly three weeks after the Republican, and two weeks after the Greenback National Convention. The country in that time will have digested the proceedings, platforms and candidates of these two parties, and there will be a resulting public opinion favorable to judicious deliberation and wise action by the Democratic Convention.

The annexed shows the place of the meeting of the Democratic National Conventions since the first one called in 1832 to nominate a candidate for Vice President to run with General JACKSON. Mr. VAN BUREN was nominated. JACKSON did not need the formality of a nomination. Conventions have been held—

1832—Baltimore.	1860—Charleston.
1835—Baltimore.	1860—Baltimore.
1840—Baltimore.	1864—Chicago.
1844—Baltimore.	1868—New York.
1848—Baltimore.	1872—Baltimore.
1852—Baltimore.	1876—St. Louis.
1856—Cincinnati.	

MR. BAYARD'S RECORD.

The New York *Sun* of Tuesday prints the speech of Senator THOMAS F. BAYARD in Delaware, in June, 1861, about which a great deal has been lately said as affecting his availability as a Presidential candidate. The speech is a careful examination of the political situation as it appeared at that day, and the speaker drew the conclusion, something like that of General SCOTT, that the best thing to do was to let "the wayward sisters go in peace." The resolutions adopted with Mr. BAYARD's approval declare that "the acknowledgement of the independence of the Southern States is preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces." That is about the teaching of Mr. BAYARD's speech. Many men held to this view before the country had fully embarked in war, whose patriotism was undoubted and who rendered great services during the war. There was a faint hope in their minds that reunion might be reached if a war of subjugation was avoided. Admitting that Mr. BAYARD was wrong, he has since vindicated his fidelity to the Union and his wisdom and patriotism in the councils of the nation. But that is not the question. It is one of his availability as a candidate, and certainly Mr. BAYARD's unfortunate speech is prejudicial to that. We know the use the Republicans would make of it; how they would fight the war over again, and persuade the credulous and ignorant that BAYARD and justification of the rebellion are one and the same thing. This speech would afford them a thousand texts, and they would ring in every school district of the North. We would be put on the defensive from the start. That Mr. BAYARD's nomination would be acceptable to the goldite Republicans of Wall street does not help matters in the least, for their numbers are insignificant.

We are discussing the matter from the stand point of availability. In our judgment there is nothing in Mr. BAYARD's speech that would prevent his being an upright, patriotic and Union loving President, true to his constitutional duties and to every section of the Republic. But this is a point raised by his speech, and we don't want to argue it through a four months' campaign. The record of the candidate should dispose of that question at the outset of the canvass, so that the energies of the party in political discussion may be devoted to other matters.

THE miners in the anthracite region begin to feel severely the policy of the producers in shutting down work in order to regulate the supply. It is not a question of wages but work. We do not apprehend there will be such an uprising on the part of the Knights of Labor as has been hinted, or that Pittsburgh will be selected as the point where the first demonstration will be made, but in view of the stump speech opinion of the Supreme Court, in regard to the liability of this county, it may be fairly considered by corporations, as well as the toiling millions, that Allegheny county is a general insurance agent for all manner of property, if destroyed through riotous demonstrations, no matter where the rioters may come from or what their grievance. If the property be destroyed here we must pay for it. There is in the fact a temptation to railroad companies, upon the first exhibition of restlessness on the part of employes or the Knights of Labor, or any other class, to rush their cars into the borders of Allegheny county, when they need give themselves no further trouble about the result. Our taxpayers are not only called upon to defend their own property, but that of the rest of the State or the United States in its passage through the county.

THE Utica Convention Wednesday went off as arranged by the CONKLING Third Term machinists, but the majority, as in Pennsylvania, was not overwhelming. On a test vote to strike out the gushing indorsement of GRANT for a third term, in the platform reported by "Clerical Error" STOUGHTON (one of the Louisiana ballot thieves) the ayes were 180 and the nays 217, showing a GRANT majority of 37. There was much bitterness of feeling in the Convention but the lordly ROSCOE had his way, and "the old man" has been already surprised by another telegram reporting the progress of his boom. A delegate offered a resolution declaring BLAINE the second choice after GRANT, and this brought CONKLING to his feet who moved to table it, which was done instanter. This did not abreviate in the least the turkey gobbler strut. CONKLING heads the delegates-at-large, with CORNELL and ARTHUR as his associates. A close corporation truly.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE farmers of Great Britain and Ireland estimate that during last year they lost considerably over $500,000,000 by the failure of crops.

MR. HAYES, Chairman of the County Committee, publishes a call for the County Committee to meet in this city, on Saturday, March 6th.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts, divided on the BUTLER question, dropped their differences and united in a great celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday Monday last. An example for New York.

M. DE LESSEPS and some of his engineers arrived in New York on Tuesday from the Isthmus. The cost of the sea level canal is now stated at $150,000,000, and eight years time, or nearly twenty millions a year.

THE YOCUM-CURTIN contest was reported to the House on Tuesday. The majority report declares the last election null and provides for a new election. The minority report confirms Mr. YOCUM in his seat.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. MILLER, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at Pittsburgh on Thursday, March 18th, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention.

THE difference between TILDEN'S barrel and GRANT'S, is that one is owned by the individual, whilst the other belongs to the people. GRANT'S barrel is much the largest and many there are who are willing to serve him to get at it.

THERE may be danger in delay, but in the case of the Czar of Russia, there was luck in leisure. Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse, who was to dine with him was half an hour late, which saved the lives of the Emperor and family. Moral—Always go late to dinner when its a question of dynamite.

CONCERNING the political death of Governor TILDEN, Judge BLACK writes as follows: "If the party is so ungrateful as to sacrifice him, it must have a care about the manner in which it does the business. His is not a carcass to be hacked by the hounds, but a dish to be carved as fit for the gods. No Democrat can reach the White House by stepping on the political corpse of Mr. TILDEN."

The Specific for Drunkenness.

If the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* is not mistaken, Dr. D'Auger's specific for intemperance is the most successful of remedies for the morbid desire for intoxicating drinks, which is acquired after years of assidious practice at the bar or devotion to the private bottle. Mr. Medill is credited with the statement that this physician has cured some 2,800 cases, and there has not been a single instance of relapse.

Nor is there any secret about it. It is a preparation of red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*), called by druggists "quill bark," because it is taken from the twigs about the size of a quill of the red variety. A pound of this bark is pounded and soaked in a pint of diluted alcohol, and this is evaporated down to a half pint. A teaspoonful of this is given every three hours for two days; after that the dose is reduced to a quarter-teaspoonful, then to fifteen and ten drops:

The cure is effected in from seven to fifteen days, though in extreme cases thirty days are required. Mr. Medill, says it is a remedy that has never been known to fail, even in cases where excess has been carried to the point of dementia. The cure is regarded as complete when the desire and appetite for liquor have disappeared, and in the place of them aversion to all stimulants springs up. The only credit Dr. D'Auger claims in this matter is in discovering the nature and location of the disease called dipsomania. The cure of it by the use of Peruvian bark, according to the formula given above, was purely accidental, and happened in Maryland a few years ago.

HAD the French feared us ten years ago they would have let us alone! is the argument of the Government organs in Germany in favor of the increase of the Imperial Army. They find consolation for the burdens the heavy conscriptions will impose on the people in the fact that France, with her smaller population, has to bear a proportionally heavy burden, but the financial side of the question still occasions a great deal of anxious discussion. An additional expenditure of 43,800,000 marks will be required the first year, and afterward one of 17,160,000 marks. The new tariff revenues will be wholly consumed for this purpose and the decrease of internal taxation, which is looked upon as a necessary measure for reviving the industries of the country, seems to be indefinitely postponed. How long Germany can bear the strain put upon her for the sake of making her the first military nation in the world is a question which does not seem to trouble Prince Bismarck. His purpose seems to be to get as many soldiers as he can without thought of future consequences.

COMPARISONS of the French and German Armies are interesting at this juncture. The German infantry has only 469 battalions, while the French 641. There is, however, this great difference between the German and French Armies, that whereas the 469 German battalions number 277,774 men, the French battalions only muster 268,547. Though the French have 172 battalions more than the Germans, yet it is certain that the German infantry on the peace footing is 9,129 stronger than the French, and besides being more numerous the German infantry is more strongly organized than that of France. The new army bill will enable Germany to increase the number of men she can bring into the field, in the event of mobilization, from 2,500,000 to 3,100,000 men. On this statement no comment is needed; but is impossible to regard it as a harbinger of peace.

THE oldest theatre manager, in point of continuous service, is Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore, who has managed a theatre in that city every year, consecutively, since 1855. Mr. James McVicker of Chicago, and Mr. Henderson of the Standard Theatre, in New York, have also seen much service, having been connected with the management of dramatic companies, with some intervals, since 1859.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A STOLEN VISIT.

This is her dainty room
Where youth and beauty found their perfect bloom;
This is her cozy chair—
How oft her form has nestled softly there;
Here is her gleaming glass,
By which her graceful figure used to pass;
And, though she is away,
It seems her smiles are there, and still will stay.
There are her favorite books,
The pages longing for her loving looks.
Here is her happy bed—
The pillow where she nightly rests her head,
She comes—her step I know;
Bless the, sweet room! Alas, that I must go!

—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LADY OF LYONS.

I saw her first at Mount Desert;
We had a desperate flirtation;
In fact, we did but little else
During the whole three months' vacation.

We met at Wallack's quite by chance;
On one side sat the dragon mother,
And, by the greatest luck in life,
I had a seat upon the other.

The play was Bulwer's "Love and Pride;"
And, when the final act was over,
I whispered, "Dear, be my *Pauline*,
And I'll be the *Claude*, thy faithful lover."

A rosy blush o'erspread her cheeks
Her eyes were hidden by their lashes,
As, with a murmur, "No" she turned
My golden hope to dust and ashes.

But, with a loving little glance
She whispered, when I'd called her carriage,
"*Pauline* and *Claude* would never do;
They separated after marriage."

—*Hartford Crimson.*

CARROLL TILTON lives with his mother in Brooklyn, and is studying for the ministry.

AN eccentric old Georgian, William Wilson, of Newton county, recently died, leaving his estate, worth $10,000, to his former slaves.

MR. BAYARD is the favorite of the Massachusetts Democrats. The Adams family are understood to be for Tilden, with Bayard as second choice.

QUEEN VICTORIA cannot be made the target of opera glasses when she opens Parliament—the officials remorselessly suppress all that appear.

A FEW men in New York who still remember George Washington propose to erect a monument over the spot where he took the oath of office.

EX-SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS and Ex-Attorney General Taft will be delegates to the Chicago Convention, and, it is said, both will favor Grant.

BANDMANN, the actor, who was injured in a railway accident a few days ago, has been attacked by erysipelas, and lies in a dangerous condition at Dayton, Ohio.

MR. BRET HARTE has been invited by Sir Frederick Leighton to respond to the toast "Literature" at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy on the 1st of May.

DAKOTA is clamorous to become a State. The newspapers of the Territory claim that it has a larger population now than either of the States of Oregon, Nevada or Florida.

GENERAL BUTLER said to a newspaper correspondent the other day: "It seems to me that if I were to vote for any Democrat for President it would be for Judge Field of the Supreme Court."

AT a musical party given by Senator Pendleton of Ohio at Washington a few nights ago, Secretary Schurz was one of the piano players, and Mrs. Pendleton and her daughter played upon the harp.

A BOARDING-HOUSE keeper in Philadelphia has banished the beefsteak club from her establishment, having discovered that it saves time and muscle to place her steaks under a heavy freight train.

CHARLES O'CONOR, says the New York *Star*, in spite of his years, is still a great walker. He attributes the extraordinary preservation of his physical and mental powers to this habit of outdoor exercise.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS, the author of "Ginx's Baby," is to be the editor of a new illustrated daily paper in London. It is to be of satirical turn, and its Parliamentary reports are to come through a telephone.

MR. W. E. FORSTER wishes that "nine hours' good, hearty work" daily was all that is required of the working man. He himself finds, he says, that after working his head for nine hours he is not good for much.

W. H. VANDERBILT has purchased $27,000,000 worth of four per cent. bonds, and his profits on a three per cent. rise make a nice little sum, and yet he pays no personal taxes because his "debts exceed his income."

THE great capitalist and owner of steamships, M. Isaac Pereire, of Paris, has recently offered a prize of one hundred thousand francs for the best essay on various social questions, and especially on the extinction of pauperism.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS weighs only ninety-three pounds, but congratulates himself on his great increase in avoirdupois since he first came back to Washington after the war, at which time he weighed only seventy-one pounds.

THE "Readjusting" bill has passed the Virginia Senate by a vote of 23 to 17. It reduces the principal of the State debt to about $20,000,000 and the interest to three per centum, the bonds to be taxable and the coupons not receivable for taxes.

"WELL, Ethel, dear," said an uncle to his little five-year-old niece, "if you like your new toy come and put your arms around my neck and give me a kiss." The little maiden complied, but as she did so she remarked, "Oh, uncle, how I do spoil you!

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE during his recent visit to New Orleans was treated with the most distinguished consideration. A dinner at which Chief-Justice Manning presided was given, and 200 guests were present, including all the prominent clergymen, lawyers and bankers of the city.

DR. EVANS of Paris, the famous American dentist who took it so ill when Mr. Evarts good-naturedly alluded to him as a person "to whom the greatest potentates, usually so reticent, had freely opened their mouths," has just been consoling himself by plugging and boring away at the teeth of the Crown Princess of Germany, in her villa at Pigli, near Genoa.

GIVE me three yards of mustard plaster," said a physician to a Philadelphia apothecary, "and be quick if you please, for the patient is suffering dreadfully." The apothecary was dazed with surprise, until the physician added, "One of the giraffes of the Zoo has an attack of bronchitis. His throat's sore all the way down. That's what's the plaster's for."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has just lost her mother who has died at the venerable age of ninety-two. Mrs. Nightingale married in 1818 the late Mr. William Edward Shore, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and of Leahurst, Derbyshire, who assumed the name of Nightingale by Royal sign manual, on inheriting the estates of his maternal grand-uncle, Mr. Peter Nightingale.

PENN'S FATE.

Begins Life as a Waif, Lives as a Vagrant, and Dies by the Murderer's Hand.

Wm. Kelly, the Supposed Murderer, Still at Liberty.

Adam Weigand Arrested—Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

Between twelve and one o'clock Tuesday afternoon Wm. Penn, a well known character, was murdered on Tunnel street by Wm. Kelly, it is supposed. Penn began life as a waif, lived as a vagrant and died by the murderer's hand. He stole a pair of shoes from the saloon of Adam Weigand, on Duquesne Way, near the Young Men's Home. Weigand offered one dollar reward to any man who would find Penn, and actuated by the hope of reward Wm. Kelly, another vagrant, hunted Penn down. Kelly found his man, the two got into a quarrel and Kelly stabbed Penn to the heart with a butcher knife. Penn died in five minutes, Kelly fled and is still at liberty. Weigand has been arrested and Hugh Friel, another party who seems to know much about the case is also held in custody. This is the story in brief. At the Coroner's inquest held last night important testimony was developed.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The body was removed to Samuel Ward's undertaking establishment on Carson street, South Side, shortly after the murder. A jury was impannelled and a *post mortem* examination ordered. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening the inquisition was resumed at the Coroner's office. Mrs. Eliza McCrea, the first witness, testified that she saw Penn and the murderer coming up High street, quarreling. Penn wore a light mustache; the other man was short, round shouldered, and wore a Kossuth hat and brown overcoat; his face was round and without whiskers; the deceased had a bucket and a bridle in his hands. The witness did not see the murder committed.

HE SAW THE MURDER.

John Davis, aged fourteen years, was sworn—I saw two fellows going up from Fifth avenue; they were quarrelling; after that I saw one of them take out a large butcher knife from his hind pocket and stab the other man. The stabbed man fell down. Before he fell, however, he said: "Get the police." The other fellow said: "G—d d—m you, get the police." He then looked at him about a minute or half a minute, and then walked slowly down Tunnel street, and crossed Fifth avenue toward High street. The man who cut deceased had short, red whiskers on the chin and was short, heavy set. The deceased had a small, black mustache. I ran to the Mayor's office to inform the police. [The witness then tried to explain the color of the whiskers of the two men, but he became a little bewildered.]

ANOTHER SPECTATOR TO THE STABBING.

Abraham Bernstein, aged thirteen years, sworn—I was flying a kite on Tunnel street, and saw two men fighting; one of them a heavy set little man took out a butcher knife and struck the tailer one in the side. He took the knife out of his left hand pocket. The little man was on the left hand side of the deceased. They walked up Tunnel street, from Fifth avenue, the little man occupying the inside of the side-walk towards the houses; they disappeared in an alley, but soon come out on the pavement, and as soon as they reached the pavement the little one stabbed the other. The stabbed man staggered to the next alley, and called out for the police, when he fell. The little man looked at him a short time and said: "G—d d—n you, call the police; I don't care." He then walked toward Fifth avenue, thence to High street, and disappeared down it into Old avenue. The one who did the cutting had short, gray-sprinkled whiskers. After the cutting he wrapped the knife up in a piece of paper and put it in the same pocket from which he took it. He did all so quick that I did not get a look at him.

WEIGAND AND PENN'S MOVEMENTS.

Wm. Finley, who keeps a saloon on Old avenue, was next sworn. He testified that Weigand came to his house about eight o'clock yesterday morning in search of Penn, who, he said, had stolen a pair of shoes from one of his (Weigand's) boarders. Weigand offered a dollar to any person who could tell where Penn could be found and gave a boy thirty cents to find him. The party who brought Weigand to the witness' bed-room said there were three parties with him.

John Utters, barkeeper at King's saloon, No. 18 Old avenue, testified that Penn had bought a glass of five cent whisky at the saloon early in the morning. Kelly came into the saloon soon after Penn entered, and afterwards a policeman whom witness didn't know entered the saloon. Kelly charged Penn with having stolen a bag from Weigand, and wanted the policeman to arrest him (Penn). Kelly went out and soon after returned with Weigand and Hugh Friel, hunting Penn, but the latter had gone. Weigand said "I will give a dollar to find him, he stole a pair of shoes costing seven dollars from me." An hour afterwards Penn came in again, and wanted a drink on trust, but the witness refused to give it to him. He had a bucket and a bridle with him, which he picked up again and left the saloon.

THE DEATH WOUND.

Dr. James McCann, who made the *post mortem* on Penn's body, testified as follows: I found the body free of external contusions, excepting a slight contusion on side of nose; found a wound on the left side, right opposite the point of the last floating rib. The wound was an inch and three-quarters in length, and a portion of the small bowel extended about ten inches through the aperture and was cut through by the blade. Found the abdominal cavities filled with blood. The weapon, whatever it was, had penetrated six and one-eighth inches into the body, the blade in its passage, cutting several vital parts, among others about half of the great artery that goes from the heart. The edge of the weapon struck the spinal column and made a deep dent. There were nearly three quarts of blood in the abdominal cavity. The wound caused death, and he hardly lived five minutes after being cut.

FRIEL'S STORY.

Hugh Friel testified that he had slept at the Young Men's Home on Monday night, and continued: When we left early in the morning Kelly said Penn had stolen something from Weigand, and he was going to Adam Weigand's to tell him where to find Penn; Donahue and I went to King's; Johnny, the barkeeper, told us that a policeman had been there to arrest Penn for robbing Kelly; I asked where Penn was, as Penn had stolen something off me before; soon after Weigand and Kelly came to the house and Weigand said that Penn had stolen his shoes, valued at $7. A man named Scotty was in the saloon, and said: "I know the shoes, because I wanted to trade with Penn yesterday; Scotty, Donahue, Weigand and I went to Finley's, but it was not open yet; Kelly and Weigand went in the back way, and the two then went away together, and Donahue and I went over to King's again; soon after Kelly came into King's and we took a drink; Kelly fell over asleep and that is the last I saw of him; never heard Weigand make any threats, but he offered a dollar to any one who would find Penn and have him arrested so that he could get his shoes.

WEIGAND NOT THE MAN.

Abraham Bernstein and Jacob Davis, the two boys who saw the murder, were then taken to the lock-up and both testified that Weigand was not the man who stabbed Penn. The inquest was then adjourned till one o'clock this afternoon.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

As stated in his testimony young Bernstein notified the detectives shortly after the murder, and the officers went diligently to work. Dectective Messner made an extended search about Old avenue soon after the stabbing, but was unsuccessful. Detectives Harrison and Messner afterwards found Weigand, who told them that Kelly had committed the murder, for at first the officers were all at sea as to who was the guilty party. Then the search was renewed for Kelly at his old haunts. Detective O'Mara went to Weigand's place, but the fugitive was not there. Roger waited some time and thinking he could do better service elsewhere then returned to the Mayor's office. Soon afterwards Mrs. Weigand, who had been instructed to notify the officers if Kelly came there, rushed into the Mayor's office, and declared that Kelly had rushed into her house, said he had killed Penn, hurriedly washed his hands and fled down Duquesne way. Officers were at once dispatched to Temperanceville and in every other direction, but up to the time of going to press Kelly was still at large. Lieut. Rosenthal, Officers Friel and McCaffrey, Roundsmen Coulson and Carrigan and Detectives Geary, McCandless and White all joined in the fruitless search.

Later in the evening some of the officers began to doubt Weigand's statement that Kelly had struck the fatal blow and also concluded that Mrs. Weigand walked to the Mayor's office with her story for the especial purpose of misleading the officers. Kelly is a well known character and the description given of the murderer by some of those who saw the man differs so materially from the appearance of Kelly that the officers felt themselves justified in arriving at this conclusion. Then it was decided to arrest Weigand, as stated above. The testimony of young Bernstein and Davis exculpates Weigand, however. Friel is held in custody because he seems to know a good deal about the case. Detective O'Mara is still of the opinion that Kelly is the murderer. Roger last night visited Kelly's old haunts and the man had not been at any of them. The detectives have hopes of capturing him to-day, as they believe he is still lingering about the city.

SKETCH OF THE VICTIM.

Wm. Penn, the victim, was about thirty years of age. While an infant he was found one night on the door steps of a gentleman named McKnight, who resided on Penn avenue. Ex-Mayor Brush was the clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Poor and Captain Herriott, deceased, was Superintendent of the City Farm. The waif was sent to the farm and sometime afterwards when Captain Herriot retired from the superintendency he brought the youngster to his home in the city. Ex-Mayor Brush named the child Wm. Penn, for the reason that he had been found on Penn avenue. Capt. Herriott started a boarding house in Flood's row on Grant street, and here the outcast found a home as a servant. Years afterwards, when he had grown to be a young man, Penn became a driver at a livery stable; after that he served as an express driver. He was a bad boy and early developed thieving propensities which got him into many a scrape. He served one term of fifteen months in the Penitentiary for larceny. He also served several terms in the Workhouse. He served a short time in the Union army during the late war, and bore two bullet holes as evidence of his loyalty. Lately he has been living about such places as Weigand's house and the saloon on Old avenue. He was something of a violinist, and made a little money by playing at balls. He was generally a harmless fellow, excepting his habits of petty thieving, and drinking bad whisky. Penn was once or twice arraigned before Brush while the latter was Mayor. Mr. Brush is still loth to speak disparagingly of the fellow.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Wm. Kelly, the supposed murderer, is a man about forty-five years of age and is also well known in police circles. He is a scissors grinder and peddler by occupation. Not long ago he was brought into the Mayor's office by a policeman who discovered a lot of spoons and knives in his possession, but was dismissed on testimony of Detective Messner, who knew him to have peddled knives. Kelly is also a drunkard and has been known among some of the boys as "Kelly the bum."

Kelly is described as a man five feet eight inches high; weighs about one hundred pounds; has dark eyes and a dark complexion; wears whiskers all over his face, slightly tinged with grey, and cropped about an inch long. He yesterday wore a seedy brown coat, dirty white shirt, blue overalls and an old low, stiff hat.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

JOHN AND WM. BAUMAN of Economy, were injured in the Bellaire accident, but not seriously, as at first reported.

MOST of the striking coal miners in the Cumberland (Md.) regions have gained their point, and are again at work.

A TWUYER was blown out at the Rosena furnace, New Castle, on Monday night, and considerable damage resulted.

ANDREW R. EVANS, the man charged with murdering Reed at Smith's Ferry, Pa., delivered himself into custody, and is now in the Beaver jail.

WM. THOMPSON, who killed Jacob Isenberg during a quarrel in Huntingdon county last week, has been arrested, and is now in the Huntingdon jail.

HENRY HARTMAN, an employe at the P. R. R. shops at Altoona, who is twenty-nine years of age, took his first ride on a railroad train one day last week.

JOHN WALKER, arrested at Sharpsville, Mercer county, has been taken to Lockport, New York, for trial on a charge of setting fire to a barn to get the insurance.

DELEGATES representing all the mines and furnaces of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys were yesterday in secret session at Youngstown, O., for the purpose of organizing an iron association.

A NEW oil refinery is soon to be put in operation at Freedom, Pa., by Mellon, Shilton & Co. A good vein of gas was struck in the well being sunk on the premises of Abner Leacock at that place, and the indications are good for oil.

KITTY, a three year old daughter of Thomas Allen of New Castle, was burned to death on Monday afternoon. She was playing with her brother in a barn and set fire to the hay. Her little brother escaped. The barn was also totally destroyed.

THE coal miners of the Clearfield, Pa., regions are out on a strike for sixty cents a ton, an advance of ten cents per ton. The region comprises Houtsdale, Osceola, Philipsburg, Clearfield and other well known places. The operators talk of employing Belgian miners.

ADAM P. ALHERSTADT, a young man aged about twenty-one years, of Erie, on Saturday gave a man answering to the same name a sound thrashing. It appeared upon investigation that the old man was the young man's father, and that the latter had deserted his wife twenty years ago when the son was an infant of fourteen months. This was the cause of the son pitching into him. The father promised to leave again and was allowed to depart.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Cincinnati the Place and June 22d the Time For It.

Porkopolis Takes the Prize Without a Struggle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1880.

The National Democratic Committee assembled in Williard's Hall at twelve o'clock to-day, to select a place and appoint a time for holding the National Democratic Convention. Considerable discussion ensued as to the time to be allowed persons presenting the claims of the respective cities for the place of holding the convention, and it was finally agreed to allow twenty minutes to be divided among three representatives of each delegation to present their claims. The roll was then called for the purpose of ascertaining the number of cities desirous of presenting claims for the holding of the convention. W. C. Goudy of Illinois, named Chicago; Outerbridge Horsey of Maryland, Baltimore; Jno. G. Priest of Missouri, St. Louis; John G. Thompson of Ohio, Cincinnati; W. T. Scott of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Austin H. Brow of Indiana, Washington, D. C.; and the representatives of Oregon, Eugene City, Oregon.

JUNE 22 THE TIME.

At 1:45 in the afternoon a recess was taken until half-past two. In submitting the resolutions for the date of holding the convention Mr. McHenry of Kentucky, moved to fix the date Tuesday, June 22d. Mr. Priest of Missouri, moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, June 16th. Lost. Mr. Eaton of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting the third Tuesday in May. Lost. The amendments being both rejected, the original resolution of Mr. McHenry was agreed to. The following proxies were present, viz.: Mississippi, A. B. Hart; California, Senator Farley; Nevada, J. W. McCorkle; Colorado, Hugh Butler; Virginia, John T. Lovell; Wisconsin, Representative E. S. Bragg, and Texas, Representative Columbus Upson.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Alabama—W. H. Forney.
Arkansas—John L. Sumter.
California—Senator James T. Farley as a substitute for F. McCoppin.
Colorado—Hugh Butler, as a substitute for B. M. Hughes.
Connecticut—Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware—Harberson Hickman.
Florida—Wilkinson Call.
Georgia—George T. Barnes.
Illinois—Wm. C. Goudy.
Indiana—Austin H. Brown.
Iowa—M. M. Ham.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton.
Kentucky—H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana—B. F. Jonas.
Maine—Edmund Wilson.
Maryland—Outerbridge Horsey.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Prince.
Michigan—Edward Kanter.
Minnesota—William Lochran.
Mississippi—A. B. Hart, as a substitute for Ethal Barksdale.
Missouri—John G. Priest.
Nebraska—George L. Miller.
Nevada—W. McCorkle, as a substitute for Robert P. Keating.
New Hampshire—Alvan W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—Miles Ross.
New York—Abram S. Hewitt.
North Carolina—M. W. Ransom.
Ohio—John G. Thompson.
Oregon—John Whiteaker.
Pennsylvania—William L. Scott.
Rhode Island—Nicholas VanSlyck.
South Carolina—James H. Rion.
Tennessee—Wm. B. Bates.
Texas—Representative Columbus Upham, as a substitute for F. S. Stockdale.
Vermont—B. B. Smalley.
Virginia—John T. Lowell, as a substitute for Robt. A. Coghill.
West Virginia—Alex. Campbell.
Wisconsin—Representative E. S. Bragg, as a substitute for William F. Vilas.

When the committee reassembled Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the resolution previously adopted fixing the time of holding the National Convention June 22nd, and that it be fixed Tuesday, June 15th. After debate the motion was laid on the table.

CHICAGO'S CLAIMS.

The Chair announced the next business in order to be the hearing of the representatives of the several delegations, who desired to present their views as to the proper place for holding the convention.

Mr. M. W. Fuller of Chicago, was thereupon introduced as the representative of that city. He argued that Chicago had a hall which for convenience could not be surpassed in any city in the United States. It could comfortably seat ten thousand persons, and there was in addition to the seating capacity ample standing room for ten thousand more. The transportation of every member of the committee with his family would be defrayed by the citizens of Chicago as well as their subsistence as long as they desired to remain. He spoke of the equal and pure temperature of Chicago, and claimed that its general advantages could not be surpassed. He was authorized by twenty-three of the leading hotels of the city to state that there would be no increase in their rates during the convention.

A WORD FOR BALTIMORE.

Col. Joseph Dorsey of Maryland, presented the claims of Baltimore. At this point Mr. Campbell of West Virginia, moved that each proposition of the several delegations be submitted in writing. Adopted.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ST. LOUIS.

Ex-Mayor Brown of St. Louis, being introduced, had a prepared statement setting forth the advantages of that city. He thought that as Missouri is a doubtful State the National Democratic Convention should be held there. He called attention to the fact that St. Louis was most centrally situated, easy of access, and had abundant railroad and other facilities. The hotel accommodations were referred to as amply sufficient to properly entertain the delegates and their friends. He gave assurance that there would be no increase in the hotel rates, and that every expense deemed proper by the committee would be defrayed.

WHAT PORKOPOLIS WILL DO.

Ex-Representative Saylor of Ohio, presented the claim of Cincinnati in a very eloquent manner. In extending to the committee a cordial invitation and request that they hold the next convention in Cincinnati, he did not wish to detract at all from any other city, but, he added, whatever advantages either of the cities which have been heretofore mentioned may possess, Cincinnati can duplicate them in some respects, and in others more than duplicate them. The facilities by which Cincinnati can be reached are not surpassed by the facilities of any other place. So far as the accommodation of the Convention is concerned, he maintained that no other city presented the advantages of Cincinnati. Luxury and comfort, he said, could be extended to all of the delegations. Music Hall, the building which it is proposed to occupy, has recently been erected. It will seat forty-five hundred and has an entertaining capacity of seven thousand. He spoke of several adjoining halls which could be appropriated and used as headquarters and committee rooms. He was authorized to say to the Committee that Cincinnati will bear all the expenses; provide headquarters and committee rooms for every State, free of charge, and do all the necessary printing. The gentleman of the committee would be properly entertained and the expense of conveying them and their families to and from the city would be borne by Cincinnati. And he said it was the intention of Cincinnati to make the National Democratic Convention a No. 1 Convention, whereas, if it should be held in Chicago it would, now that the date is fixed for June 22, be a No. 3 Convention (the Republican and Greenback Conventions preceding it.) In concluding he said: "As Cincinnati named the man in 1876, so will she name him in 1880."

Mr. Harris of the Ohio delegation, corroborated the statement that there would be no increase in hotel rates and pledged himself to personally be responsible for the assertion.

EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

Eugene City, Oregon, being the next place in order, Representative Whiteaker arose and advocated that the convention be held in that place. His speech was very humorous and occasioned considerable merriment. He said there was no artificial facilities to be had in Eugene City, but that the members could find excellent camping grounds there, and advised them to bring a good supply of blankets, &c.

THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, invited the Committee to the hospitality of Philadelphia. The citizens, he said, have not considered it necessary to send a delegation here to present the evidence of the unsurpassed advantages which can be obtained there. He mentioned the Centennial hall as a proper building, adding that it will comfortably seat thirty thousand people. It was, he thought, unnecessary to discuss the ample hotel accommodations, as during the Centennial Exhibition the whole populace of the United States was comfortably cared for. He concluded by saying, "There is no city on God's footstool that needs that something of this sort so badly as Philadelphia to enlighten it and get some civilization into it." [Great laughter].

THE HOSPITALITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stilson Hutchens spoke very earnestly in advocacy of the selection of Washington, and assured the committee they would be entertained as hospitably here as in any city which had been mentioned.

THE BALLOTING BEGINS.

All the delegates having been heard, Mr. Campbell (W. Va.) offered the following:

Resolved, That we now proceed to ballot for the place for holding the next National Convention, and that each member of the committee deposit his ballot for the place of his choice as his State is called.

At the suggestion of Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, the resolution was so amended as to permit an informal vote to be first taken.

Pending the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Goudy of Illinois, quoted a paragraph from the Chicago *Times*, setting forth the facilities that Chicago can offer, and assuring the committee that they should have the editorial support of that journal.

Mr. John G. Thompson, in response, stated that the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, Republican papers of Cincinnati, as well as the *Enquirer* (Dem.) are pledged that the committee shall receive fair and impartial treatment if the convention is held in that city.

AN INFORMAL VOTE.

The resolution of Mr. Campbell, as modified by Mr. Scott, was then adopted. An informal vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Cincinnati	14	Jackson, Miss	1
Chicago	10	Eugene City, Oregon	1
St. Louis	4	Blank	1
Washington	4		
Baltimore	2	Total	38
Philadelphia	1		

THE DECIDING BALLOT.

The formal ballot was then taken with the following result:

Cincinnati	24	Blank	1
Chicago	8		
St. Louis	4	Total	38
Washington	1		

Twenty votes being necessary for a choice, Cincinnati was selected.

Mr. Goudy of Illinois, moved that the selection of Cincinnati be made unanimous. Agreed to.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE TIME.

Mr. John G. Thompson, after thanking the committee for their action, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Cincinnati committee to arrange details. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Thompson, McHenry, Bate, Miller, Ham, Priest, Goudy, Barnum and Prince.

The question of reconsidering the resolution by which the 22d of June was fixed as the date for holding the Convention was again raised and the roll called thereon, resulting: In favor of a change, 14; opposed, 23; blank, 1; total, 38.

SECRET SESSION.

The services of the Washington *Gazette* Publishing Company were then accepted, and a vote of of thanks tendered for the use of the hall, and the Committee went into secret session. During the secret session some discussion arose upon taking measures to harmonize the different factions in New York, but no definite result was reached. The Executive Committee will meet at noon to-morrow to prepare a call for the Convention.

INDIANA'S DELEGATION.

A Mixed Crowd Mostly Uninstructed With a Good Showing for Blaine.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 25.—Republican Conventions were held in all the Congressional Districts of this State to-day, for the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention, two delegates being allowed each district. In the First District held at Evansville, no instructions were given by the Convention, the personal preferences of the delegates being Blaine, first, Washburne, second. Second district, Washington, resolution of instructions favoring Blaine and Harrison passed. Third district, Jeffersonville, no instructions. Fourth district, Lawrenceburg, both for Sherman. Fifth district, Martinsville, no instructions. Sixth district, Cambridge City, no instructions. Seventh district, Indianapolis, resolutions were adopted, instructing delegates to vote against the nomination of any man for a third term. Blaine is the first choice of the delegates. The Convention did not instruct. Eighth district, Crawfordsville, no instructions, but the Blaine element predominates. Ninth district, Frankfort, district decidedly for Blaine. Tenth district, Logansport, no instructions. Eleventh district, Marion, no instructions. Twelfth district, Albion, no instructions. Thirteenth district, Laporte, the Convention adopted resolutions favoring Blaine as first choice, and Washburne, second.

Ex-Sheriff "Bill" Elliott Goes Back on Cameron.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Senator William Elliott, one of the presumed unit Grant delegates from the First district to the National Convention, has distinctly declared his purpose to disregard the unit rule, to cast his own vote at Chicago and to vote for Blaine, as his constituents and his convictions dictate. When Elliott starts out in a gang by himself, he is one of the hardest sort of fellows to halt. Political pull-backs don't fit him comfortably, and as Mrs. Grant once said of her husband, he "is an obstinate man when he makes up his mind." This unexpected attitude of Senator Elliott may require a fresh telegraphic corresponden ce between Comeron and Conkling.

We should not suffer from a Cough, when a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved by it.

Mardi Gras Fun in New Orleans.

The fantastic doings of the Mystic Krew of Comus at New Orleans, La., gave many thousands an opportunity for exciting enjoyment. Among the incidents of the carnival on Shrove Tuesday was the 117th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and all approved of its fairness. Next drawing will be on Tuesday, March 9th. For further information address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Capital Prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000. Tickets, $2, Halves, $1. WW

THE CONKLING MACHINE

In Good Running Order for His Imperial Majesty Ulysses I.

"Clerical Error" Stoughton Reports the Third Term Platform,

Which Was Adopted by Ayes 217, Nays 180.

The Shot Gun Hero Sets Down On J. Mulligan Blaine.

UTICA, February 25.—The numbers in the city to attend the Republican Convention are wholly unprecedented. The first work of the day was a meeting of the State Committee, largely attended and harmoniously conducted. It selected temporary officers and approved a roll of delegates made out.

TROUBLESOME ROLL CALL.

At noon Senator Conkling entered the hall in which the Republican State Convention was held and was received with long continued applause. He took a seat near the front at the left of the main aisle.

Immediately afterwards Gen. Arthur called the Convention to order. E. M. Johnson, Secretary of the State Committee, began calling the roll. The moment Albany county was called, Senator Foster moved that the credentials of W. H. Slingerland and his twelve associates, and the petition of Hamilton Harris and his twelve associates, be referred to the Committee on Contested Seats when appointed. Declared out of order and appeal from chair laid on the table.

There were other interruptions during the roll call by delegates who had been ruled out by the State Committee in making up the roll, and scenes of great turbulence and violence ensued.

When the Second district of Kings was called, Joseph Reeves said he did not know how the delegates whose names were read, got on the list, but he had the only credentials in this city to-day for the Second district of Kings county.

Jacob Worth said it was at his request in State Committee that delegates appearing on the regular list were placed there. The State Committee had evidence that the convention which nominated the contestants was not regularly called and not regularly held. [Cries of "shame," hisses and applause.]

James Johnson of Brooklyn, rose and flourishing his cane, denounced Jake Worth as a traitor to the party, saying he killed the Republican nominees last fall and worked with the Democrats. At this point he was interrupted with hisses and cries of "shame." He continued to speak nevertheless amid great confusion.

The Chair—If delegates do not preserve order we shall be compelled to eject them.

After much confusion and cries of "Put him out," "Sit down," &c., order was restored and the roll call proceeded.

When Oneida was called ex-Senator Lowery presented the credentials of the contesting delegation. This contest was against Senator Conkling's right to a seat. All attempts to correct the roll were ruled out, the machine carrying everything its own way.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Stephen B. French of New York, nominated for Temporary Chairman Charles E. Smith of Albany. The nomination was received with applause, and was made unanimous. As Mr. Smith was conducted to the chair he was received with great applause. His allusion, in his speech, to Grant at Appomatox Court House was received with great applause, as a handsome banner with Grant's portrait was unfurled in front of the stage. Other points in the speech were also enthusiastically applauded. Temporary Secretaries were then appointed.

THE MACHINE PLAN OF ELECTING DELEGATES.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, anti-Conkling, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates of the several Congressional districts be requested to report to this Convention the names of two delegates, selected by them, to represent such districts in the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 2, 1880, in accordance with the call for such Convention, and according to usage heretofore practiced in Republican Conventions in this State.

Gen. Arthur offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the delegates from each Congressional district be requested to report for the action of the Convention the names of two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention, and that a committee of one from each Judicial district be appointed by the Chair to report for the action of the Convention the names of four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention.

Mr. Foster said he would like to understand the difference between the substitute and the original resolution. If he rightly understood it, the substitute is that the action by district delegations is not to the majority of the convention satisfactory. Their power of selecting their own delegates can be taken from them, and if that is not the purpose, he would like to have the gentleman disown it. He believed each district has a right to name its own delegates. My district of Westchester has selected unanimously, Wm. H. Robertson and James W. Husted to represent us at Chicago. We believe you mean what you say that one should have a Presidential candidate before whom the Rebellion dare not raise its horrid head. We believe Jas. G. Blaine is such a man. [Great and long continued applause.]

H. R. Pierson said we need not go out of New York to find a nominee. [Long continued applause.] We can find one in Ohio. [Applause.] But among all these peers there is a name I hold above all others. [Applause and mingled cries of "Conkling and Blaine."] I mean that name which stands as the god of battles, Ulyses S. Grant. [Great applause.]

Mr. Foster moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Arthur, by striking out the words "for the action of the Convention."

General Curtis said he would withdraw his resolution if General Arthur would withdraw the words quoted.

Mr. Arthur said he would not withdraw these words. It would be absurd to present a report of the nominations to the Convention without giving it the right to act on them.

The Chair stated the question was on the amendment to Mr. Arthur's substitute.

Mr. Foster called for the ayes and noes.

The Chair said as there had been no rules adopted, it would be impossible to call the ayes and noes.

Mr. Foster appealed from the decision and the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Woodin said it made no difference how names were presented to the Convention. They must be acted on by this Convention. This Convention must give the delegates their credentials. If the committee tampers with the names reported by districts, it will be time to act.

Gen. Arthur said the committee had nothing to do with the delegates. The Convention must act.

Mr. Foster, under these explanations, withdrew his amendment.

Gen. Curtis—If the committee is not to interfere with the names of delegates I withdraw my resolution.

Gen. Arthur's substitute was then adopted.

A resolution was then adopted providing for the report of an electoral ticket to the Convention and a recess was taken.

When the convention reassembled, Chas. E. Smith was made Permanent Chairman, who expressed thanks for the honor conferred. The Committee on Credentials reported that the sitting delegates from the First Assembly district, Oneida county, headed by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, are the regular delegates and entitled to seats.

A GUSHING GRANT PLATFORM.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for and presented by E. W. Stoughton ("clerical error"), who took the stand and read as follows:

The Republicans of the State of New York assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in the National Convention, reaffirm the principals and patriotic purposes of the Republican party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon, and equally impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them, declare that the safety of the nation is again imperilled by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic party to overawe and subvert the State Governments as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in several Southern States, thereby intending to secure control of the general Government," by deeds of violence and fraud, and in defiance of the carefully constituted judicial authorities. In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers it is the duty of the Republican party of the Union in its united strength to meet and prevent them, and to this end mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, hereby solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other States their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant.

We declare that in him we repose absolute trust for his honesty, his fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and solid intelligence, his varied experience, and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons, and because we are satisfied that in him the nation, North and South, decidedly greet a candidate deserving of its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrage of every patriotic citizen. We also declare that the objection to a third Presidential term applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of General Grant, who is, and has been, a private citizen absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be, to that objection; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of New York believe the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

AN EXCITING SCENE ON THE RESOLUTIONS AND THIRD TERM.

Mr. Stoughton on reading stumbled at the words "unaided by these influences" and a delegate shouted "Hurrah for Blaine," when long continued cheering followed.

Mr. Stoughton said "now I shall repeat this without making any fuss."

A delegate—"That's enough of Grant."

Mr. Stoughton—I read for instruction of the Convention and not for my own pleasure.

At the close of the reading there was long continued applause and hisses. Mr. Foster moved to amend that portion of the resolutions pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of Jas. G. Blaine. [Applause long continued.] That portion of the resolutions referring to the Third Term he moved to strike out.

A delegate moved to strike out the name Blaine and leave the delegation unpledged.

Mr. Foster accepted the amendment.

The question was put on Foster's amendment.

Mr. Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Platform," but he kept his place on the floor and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his speech the question was taken by yeas and nays on Foster's motion to amend the resolution by declaring in favor of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and resulted in the negative—yeas, 180; nays, 217. The resolutions were then adopted.

The speech was similar in sentiment to the resolutions adopted, enforcing strongly the point that in the present emergency General Grant, above all others, to be the most safely trusted with the affairs of the Nation.

A delegate moved that in case Grant is not nominated at Chicago the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Conkling moved to lay on the table. Carried.

The Congressional districts were then called upon to nominate delegates to Chicago, Presidential electors and members of the State Committee.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

The following delegates at large were selected: Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, James D. Warren. Presidential electors and the State Committee were appointed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following are among the delegates: Edwards Pierrepont, Edwin W. Stoughton, Thomas Murphy, G. H. Sharpe and John F. Smyth.

THE VERMONT CONVENTION.

Delegates Instructed for Edmunds First, Last and All the Time.

MONTPELIER, February 25.—The Republican Convention was called to order by Geo. W. Grandy, Chairman of the State Committee, at Trinity Hall, at eleven o'clock. The roll call showed a very full attendance. Gen. W. W. Grout (Bartan) was elected President of the Convention. Gen. Grout made a brief speech, denouncing fraud, intimidation and corruption and demanded as the motto of the party purity of the ballot box; also an unintimidated vote, honestly counted, and a true return. He then mentioned the various Presidential candidates—Grant, Sherman and Blaine—at whose name there was hearty applause. The mention of Edmunds' caused prolonged applause. A resolution was adopted that the Republicans of Vermont present to the Republicans of the country Geo. F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be made the candidate of the Republican party for the next President.

John Gregory Smith, Frederick Billings and J. W. Stewart were chosen delegates to the Republican National Convention. Geo. W. Hooker of Battleboro, was selected as the fourth delegate.

Luke H. Poland offered a resolution doing away with the election of delegates by district conventions, and making all to be elected at the State Convention. Adopted.

The following alternates were elected: G. W. Hendee, Wm. Rounds, G. W. Grandy, and John C. Stearns.

The detegates were uninstructed. The sentiment of the Convention was for Edmunds first, last and all time.

The Sand-Lot Patriots.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—The unemployed workmen yesterday waited upon Alex. Sharon of the Palace Hotel, who declined to allow their interference with his business. The leaders of the movement informed the crowd of the result, and added in their opinion it was no harm to kill such a man Mrs Black, who has been prominent in the movement lately, suggested dynamite as a means of removing the Chinatown nuisance. The parades will be continued during the day—unemployed women joining the ranks.

At the Workingmen's headquarters a meeting was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Kalloch being present and Kearney presiding, resolutions were presented advising peace and good order among the workingmen; referred to a report to the effect that the police and certain parties were holding secret meetings to concoct violent measures to resist the enforcement of the law against the Chinese; expressed the fear that some rash counsels might prevail, which before resulted in the attempted assassination of Mayor Kalloch; denounced the increase of the police force and intimating resistance if it comes to that. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided to raise funds for the employment of unemployed workmen on public work. Trouble is feared.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" cured me of liver complaint." D. H. Coleman, Short Creek, W. Va.

WASHINGTON.

Tilden, Jewett and the Place Selected for the Democratic Convention.

Favorable Action on the Bill for a Military Railroad in Texas.

MILITARY RAILROAD IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals agreed this morning to report favorably on the bill "authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with the San Antonia & Mexican Border Railroad Company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande at or near the town of Laredo, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highway from the United States military headquarters at San Antonia, Texas, to the Mexican border." The bill provides the Secretary of the Treasury, in the name of the United States, shall endorse and guarantee the bonds of the company to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars per mile of the whole road to be constructed, but not exceeding the total issue of two millions four hundred thousand dollars. The bill further provides that the entire line from San Antonio to the Rio Grande shall be completed within two years from the signing of the contract with the Government; that the Government shall have preference in the matter of service and right to withhold payment therefor until all advances of money to the company are repaid; the amounts earned by the company for the transport of supplies, etc., for the Government, and for carrying the mails to be credited to the company, and no money to be paid out of the Treasury for such service until the whole amount guaranteed for the company shall have been paid.

TILDEN AND THE JEWETT MOVE.

The *Star* says: "General Banning of Ohio, says that, so far from Tilden's friends having opposed Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention, nearly all of them voted for it. Another one of the Cincinnati delegation said to a *Star* reporter to-day: 'Let me tell you that the Jewett influence had a good deal to do with the selection of Cincinnati. Jewett is a shrewd, far seeing man, and his work was put in quietly, but very effectively. The theory of his friends is that the Democrats must select a new man for the coming race—a man who has not been mixed up in politics, and Jewett is the very man.'"

Those of Tilden's friends of the National Committee, who remained here, have been quite busy in an endeavor to counteract the impression that the selection of Cincinnati is in any sense to be regarded as an anti-Tilden victory. They say that General Banning came here to urge Cincinnati, is a Tilden man; also McHenry of Kentucky, and others who were for Cincinnati first, last and all the time. It is noticeable, too, that there is very little sentiment among the politicians for General Hancock. Indeed, his name was hardly mentioned, and then only in a sentimental way. The current of opinion worth anything at all was that either Tilden would be the nominee, or some one not yet prominent as a candidate.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Speaker Randall still adheres to his opinion that it will be entirely practicable for Congress to adjourn between the 1st and 15th of May, although other prominent Democrats of long experience in both the House and Senate say they will be quite satisfied if an adjournment can be secured thirty days later. In the last twenty years no long session of Congress has terminated before the middle of June, and the rule has been an extension of the sessions for some time after that period.

A leading member of the House Committee on Appropriations said to-day that he thought the question of the adoption of the new rules would be disposed of by the House in two or three days, and that his committee would then bring in the appropriation bills at once and proceed with them until they were all disposed of. He said the committee had enough work prepared now to keep the House busy for a month.

KERNS AND SHEEWOOD.

Marshal Kerns arrived here to-day to see what has become of his nomination, which seems to be well hung up for the present. He came in obedience to a telegram from Senator Cameron, with whom he held a long conversation. Mr. Kerns said to-night that he had not seen Senator Wallace yet, but he was sure the latter was in favor of his confirmation. In fact, he had seen a letter from the Senator saying so in explicit terms. This may be true, but Wallace does not appear to be in any hurry in the case. It looks very much as if the two Pennsylvania Senators were playing off the cases of Dr. Sherwood for Census Superintendent and Kerns for Marshal against each other. If Cameron will consent to the rejection of Sherwood no doubt Wallace will consent to Kerns' confirmation. In the meantime Kerns proposes to look into the matter and see whether he is a base ball or a shuttle-cock.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Journalistic War Between the Russian and German Press.

Disturbance at a Tenant Right Meeting in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROGRAM TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE HOME RULERS.

LONDON, February 25.—The *Standard* says the Home Rulers at an adjourned meeting decided not to propose a direct negative to Sir Stafford Northcotes resolution against the obstruction, but to allow a debate on the main question to be conducted generally by the English and Scotch members. The Home Rulers will content themselves with ensuring themselves of debate for three days, reserving their strength for a subsequent discussion on several amendments. Notably that of Dillwyr, Liberal member for Swansea as to the expediency of introducing such resolutions in the last session of Parliament, which is expected to receive a large measure of Liberal support.

Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, Irish agitators having been served with copies of indictments against them will plead on Saturday, the last day for pleading.

The *Times* in a leading article says there is no reason whatever to suppose the Government intend to dissolve Parliament before the work of the present session is finished unless circumstances prove too strong for them. But a dissolution can hardly happen if the opposition join hands cordially with the Government to give effect to Sir Stafford Northcotes resolution against the obstruction.

RUSSIA.

FEAR OF TREASON IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, February 24.—Latest advices from St. Petersburg report the situation in that city as most critical, and the foreign population are in constant apprehension of an uprising in which their lives might be sacrificed. The excitement is intense, and many distinguished families have expressed their desire to leave. The Government, however, refused to grant the necessary passports. Even in Russian official quarters, a feeling of dread uncertainly prevails, and it is feared that, in the event of trouble, the Russian army cannot be depended on to put down any insurrectionary movement.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IMPLICATED.

Rumor now distinctly implicates the Grand Duke Nicholas with complicity in the late explosion and plot against the Czar's life. Many additional arrests have been made, including a number of students.

THE JOURNALISTIC WAR BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, February 25.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says the *North German Gazette* indulges in a variety of hypsthesis on on Russia's fortification projects, and from this hypothesis manufactures a hypothical policy. The *Journal* comes to the conclusion that the opinion expressed in the recent German pamphlets still holds good, namely, that the feeling existing in Russia that Germany will not attack her can only proceed from the belief that Germany has always been Russia's truest friend and that the two countries have no fundamentally divergent interests.

TURKEY.

A GREEK WITH AN INFERNAL MACHINE ARRESTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.—A Greek has been arrested here for having in his possession an infernal machine. He claims that he is an English subject. He first admitted, then retracted the statement that he contemplated an attack on the Sultan, and asserted that the machine was bought by his brother, who was consequently arrested.

IRELAND.

ORANGEMEN AND HOME RULERS.

LONDON, February 25.—A large tenant right meeting near Portadown, county Armagh, to-day, was attacked by three thousand Orangemen armed with bludgeons, who stormed the platform and dispersed the meeting. Twenty tenant righters were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

CARDINAL NEWMAN is suffering from a broken rib.

THE Czarina is reported unconcious and approaching dissolution.

IT is said that Queen Victoria proposes visiting the tomb of Princess Alice.

BISMARCK will shortly address the Reichstag, taking the army bill for his text.

AMERICAN MINISTER LOWELL'S wife is reported to be dangerously ill at Madrid, Spain.

THE Greek brigands who captured Col. Synge and wife have fixed the ransom at £4,000.

THE Royal Tribunal of Spain confirmed the death sentence of Otire, the would-be regicide.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Call of the Executive Committee.

What Is Thought of the Place Selected for It.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee met to-day with full attendance. Hon. W. H. Barnum was in the chair and issued the following call:

The National Democratic Committee having met in the city of Washington on the 23d of February, 1880, has appointed Tuesday, 22d June next at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to the double number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of the past political associations or differences who can unite with us in an effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the Convention. At the last National Democratic Convention held in the city of St. Louis in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such a request in the call for the next convention.

[Signed] WM. H. BARNUM, Conn., Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Mass., Secretary.

Wm. H. Forney, Ala.,	John G. Priest, Mo.,
John J. Sumter, Ark.,	Geo E. Miller, Neb.,
F. McCoppin, Cal.,	R. P. Keating, Nev.,
B. M. Hughes, Col.,	A. W. Sulloway, N. H.,
H. Hickman, Del.,	Miles Ross, N. J.,
W. Call, Fla.,	A. S. Hewitt, N. Y.,
Geo. J. Barnes, Ga.,	M. W. Ranson, N. C.,
W. C. Goudy, Ills.,	J. G. Thompson, O.,
Austin H. Brown, Ind.,	J. Whiteaker, Oregon,
M. M. Ham, Iowa,	W. L. Scott, Pa.,
Isaac E. Eaton, Ks.,	N. Van Slyck, R. I.,
H. D. McHenry, Ky.,	J. H. Rion, S. C.,
B. F. Jonas, La.,	Wm. B. Bate, Tenn.,
E. Wilson, Maine,	F. T. Stockdale, Tex.,
O. Horsey, Md.,	B. B. Smalley, Vt.,
Edward Kanter, Mich.,	R. A. Coghill, Va.,
Wm. Lochran, Minn.,	A. Campbell, W. Va.,
E. Barksdale, Miss.,	Wm. T. Vilas, Wis.

The committee then voted to adjourn to meet at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Thursday, the 17th of June.

THE COMMITTEE OF NINE.

A meeting of the Committee of Nine appointed by the National Committee yesterday held a meeting to-day and organized by the selection of John G. Thompson of Ohio, Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince of Boston, Secretary. All the members were present. The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That Colonel L. A. Harris, General H. B. Banning, Benjamin Robinson, Colonel C. W. Woolley, John F. Follett, Alexander Long and P. E. Roach be and are hereby constituted the Resident Committee of the City of Cincinnati under the National Executive Committee and are authorized to make all needful local provisions and such necessary arrangements as shall be required for the convenience of the convention to be held in that city on the 22d of June 1880.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati Thursday June 17th next.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS.

Leaders of the Rival Factions Bury the Hatchet.

Gen. Butler Said to be the Coming Candidate for Governor.

BOSTON, February 24.—The celebration of the birthday of George Washington was signalized in this city by what appears to be a complete union of the two wings of the Democratic party. Circulars had been sent out by Henry Walker, representing the Abbott wing of the party, and by Charles M. Strauss, representing the Butler element, for separate dinners, to be held to-day. The Butler wing met at Young's Hotel, presided over by Colonel Jonas H. French, and the followers of John Quincy Adams assembled at Parker's, where the venerable Judge Abbott wielded the gavel. While the latter body were discussing the prospects for next year a committee from Young's hotel entered the hall and asked leave to have a resolution read. This consisted of a proposition for a union meeting of the two elements, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the other body and invite them to come in and break bread and drink wine with them. The "erring brethren," as they have been called, entered the dining room soon after, headed by Colonel French, and were greeted with loud cheers. Then speeches were made by the leading spirits of both wings, counselling harmony and united action; and a perfect fusion of interests, so far as the gentlemen present were concerned, was effected. Even Judge Abbott made a speech in which he advocated a union of interests and purpose.

What does it mean? This is the question which is freely discussed to-night. One thing can be said without much fear of contradiction, and that is that General Butler will be the candidate of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor next fall. For this he is expected to declare himself a Democrat and to be given the right hand of fellowship. What effect it will have on the Presidential contest remains to be seen. The old line leaders are undoubtedly Tilden men. That is, they would gladly work for the Gramercy Park statesman if they could see their way clear to do so, or if they could swing the masses of the people with them. But the masses seem to be for Bayard or Randall. There is a good deal of Hancock and McClellan sentiment in the State, but it is sporadic. The active men, the progressive young men of the Democratic party, are undoubtedly for Bayard. This was shown when the letters of regret were read at the union meeting. Tilden's name was applauded, so was McClellan's; but Bayard's was cheered. No basis of agreement has been suggested; that is, not publicly, by either wing; but it is understood that both delegations to the National Convention will be admitted and each will have half a vote. Mayor Prince will probably run for Congress in the Fourth district, which is now represented by Mr. Morse, and he will have the Butler strength entire. It will be interesting to witness the spectacle presented by the old line leaders such as Abbott, Avery, Saltonstall, Aspinwall and Bird advocating Butler's election to the Governorship. They will do it, provided he publicly declare himself a Democrat, and his followers will not wish for better fun than listening to the spe

A BLOODY CHAPTER.

The Horrible Atrocities of Young Worrell.

Murders at Boston, Jacksonville, Indianapolis, Caddo and Patterson, N. J.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 22.—The facts connected with the incendiary affair at Claysville, Pa., reciting the particulars of the attempt of a young man to fire his father's house, mentioned in these dispatches on Friday evening, are augmented to-day by fuller reports from the scene of the occurrence. James Worrell, the son and the perpetrator of the unnatural crime, was studying for the ministry, and a few evenings before the fire led in prayer meeting. It seems that his desire for money had become a mania with him. Sometime preceding the fire he stole several of his father's sheep and sold the pelts, and then innocently helped his father search for the sheep. A short time after this the house was robbed of several hundred dollars, James claiming to lose two dollars by the robbery to blind the folks to the fact that the robbery was in reality committed by him, which circumstance has leaked out since the incendiary fire, and the fixing of the guilt upon the most unnatural son. In these dispatches on Friday evening it was stated that one sister and the father was locked up in the burning house, but it is now learned that his five sisters were locked in their rooms, and that after the house was set on fire by James, one of his sisters escaped and fled across the country to warn the neighbors, who arrived in time to rescue the rest of the family. It is said that young Worrell tried to poison the family some time before the fire. The young man is said to have escaped to Ohio, assisted by his father, who through all has tried to shield his son from the indignation of his neighbors. The affair has created a decided sensation in Claysville, where the family are known, and the facts were only learned by the persistent inquiries of the neighbors, who demanded to know the name of the incendiary.

KILLED IN HER BED.

PATERSON, N. J., February 22.—A widow, aged about thirty, named Harriet Hink, who came to this city and hired the basement at No. 55 Division street ten days ago, was found this morning dead in her bed, with her skull crushed by a blow from some blunt instrument. By her side was placed an old shot gun, to convey the impression of suicide, but a slight examination showed that this had not been discharged recently. An axe, the head of which was smeared with blood and hair, was found hidden in a back room. Mrs. Hink had lived here two years ago, and has since lived at Port Jervis, whence she came last. She was known to have a considerable sum of money and a fine gold watch. Neither could be found on her person or about the premises. The woman had been outraged. A man was seen by the neighbors to leave the basement early on Friday morning, and the woman was not seen alive afterwards. An inquest will be held on Monday by Coroner Rutan.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A shooting affray took place near Princeton, Ill., on Thursday last from the effects of which two persons died yesterday. A. D. Garvin, an ex-soldier of an unsavory reputation having trouble with his sister, Mrs. Kessick, agreed for money compensation to leave the country. He returned shortly afterward and attempted to kill Mrs. Kessick, but was prevented by a daughter who received a bullet in her body, killing her instantly. Garvin then shot himself through the head inflicting a wound from which he died the next day.

KILLED BY A RIVAL HOTEL KEEPER.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., February 22.—Last night about eleven o'clock, at Chapin, in this county, a quarrel arose between Leslie and Ira Kimball, sons of a hotel-proprietor at Chapin, and Charles Van Way, proprietor of a rival hotel at the same place, and Alex. Moore a negro, employe of Van Way's. The result of the quarrel was that Van Way shot Ira Kimball in the side, from the effects of which he died in about three hours. The negro shot Leslie Kimball in the arm. The negro left Chapin on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train going north, and escaped arrest. A constable arrested Van Way and brought him to this city, where he has been in charge of the Sheriff to-day. Coroner Riley went to Chapin this afternoon and impaneled a jury to examine into the killing of Kimball. A verdict of murder against Van Way was returned. He will be confined in jail till the May term of the Circuit Court. The feeling in the community is strong against Van Way.

A BOSTON HOMICIDE.

BOSTON, February 22.—Henry Orpen, keeper of a boarding house at No. 22 Florence Street, south end, learned this evening that two of his lodgers who roomed together have been missing eight days. He opened their room and found E. C. Marshall, one missing lodger, dead upon the bed with a revolver in his left hand and a bullet hole on the right side of the head. In the room a large lot of burglar tools were found, also seven crucibles and a number of precious stones were taken from jewelry. The police believe the murder was committed in a quarrel over spoils. The stones are thought to be a portion of those stolen from George H. Norman's residence, Beacon street, on the night of the eleventh.

HOMICIDE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 22.—William McDougall, engineer on the Bee Line, struck Conductor Reed, of the Belt Railroad, over the head with a chair, in a saloon to-day, in this city. Reed died to-night.

KILLING A DRUNKEN MAN.

CADDO, I. T., February 22.—A desperado named David Folsom left Denison in the evening with eight quarts of whisky, and arriving here drunk and boisterous, was ordered by Deputy U. S. Marshals Ayers and Stephens to surrender. Folsom resisted and the officers shot and killed him.

Grant in Mexico.

GALVESTON, February 22.—The *News'* special from the City of Mexico of the 22d says: General Grant and party arrived to-night on a special train, accompanied by Minister Foster, the Mexican Reception Committee and others. They were met at the depot by the city officials and members of the Federal Government. The streets were packed with people. Grant and party were in carriages escorted to the Mineral College by 2,000 infantry and 500 cavalry. The buildings and streets were ablaze with illumination.

MR. W. L. BROWN, who has been for many years the popular editor of the Youngstown (Ohio) *Vindicator*, has just completed the purchase of a third interest in the New York *Daily News*, and will become in a few days its sole business manager. The *News* is a first-rate piece of property, although somewhat local in its character and celebrity for the last ten years.

"Give us a rest!" cried a bootblack from the gallery of our Opera House, to a party in the audience who had been coughing during the greater part of the performance. "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup," shouted another urchin.—(Exch.)

WASHINGTON.

THE CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

The Senate Committee on Census has formally agreed to present adverse reports on the nomination of Mr. Sansom as Supervisor for the Census District composed of Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties, and upon that of Mr. Clarke of Columbia county, who was nominated for the Fifth Census District. Action on the nomination of Dr. Sherwood of Philadelphia, was deferred. Dr. Sherwood has the support of five Representatives from Philadelphia, and although Senators Cameron and Wallace are now disposed to oppose his confirmation, it is believed they will permit him to be confirmed. Mr. Clarke, who was rejected, is a Democrat, but was acceptable to those Republican members of the House whose Congressional Districts are embraced in the Fifth Census District. Nothing was urged against the moral or mental fitness of Clarke, but he was rejected because the Fifth being a Democratic district; Senator Wallace claims that he should decide as to the particular Democrat who should be made Supervisor. Mr. Wallace desires to have Albert Dunning of Lackawanna, appointed. Mr. Hendrick B. Wright is urging Dr. Sturtevant of Wilkesbarre, and Messrs. Overton and Mitchell are urging Charles P. Jadwin of Scranton. Mr. Sansom's nomination was decided adversely by the committee for the reason that it was determined, after listening to arguments from Representatives Ward and Smith, that the material interests of Chester and Delaware exceed in value and importance those of Lancaster, and that therefore the Supervisor of that district should be selected from one of the two counties first named. Chester and Delaware constitutes one Congressional district, and Lancaster alone forms another.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S RETIREMENT.

Ben. Butterworth had an interview with General Sherman to-day in regard to his bill making compulsory the retirement of staff officers when they reach the age of sixty-two. Sherman expressed himself to Butterworth as having determined upon retiring as soon as he reached that age, and allowing younger and more vigorous officers a chance for promotion. If Sherman carries out his resolution he will retire in April, 1881. The announcement of his intention in army circles here has caused a good deal of talk, and has filled the heads of young officers with ambitious dreams.

RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Messrs. Huntington, Gould and other prominent railroad men are expected here next week to use their influence against the passage of the bill recently reported by Mr. McLane repealing the act approved March 3, 1875, giving railroads a right of way through the territories, the effect of which will be to return to the government its supervision and power to regulate fares and freight. Such action would threaten the interests of the Southern Pacific road, and hence the demonstration against it.

TILDEN'S CHANCES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Representative Stenger, of the Carlisle district, who has been in the city for several days, has returned to Pennsylvania. During his visit here he was daily closeted with Speaker Randall, and engaged in fixing up the slate in his district in favor of the nomination of Tilden. Mr. Stenger says that, in his opinion, Mr. Tilden will have at least two-thirds of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

HOW GRANT RECEIVED THE NEWS.

A private letter from Cuba says that the first intelligence of the action of the Pennsylvania Convention in endorsing General Grant for a third term reached the Grant party on the morning after the convention in a cablegram which came to General Sheridan. It was handed to the General while at breakfast. He read it and remarked that he had some important news from "the States."

"What is it?" inquired several voices.

Sheridan then read the telegram aloud. The announcement was greeted with silence by all the party, who were anxious to hear what General Grant would say, but he merely remarked: "That's quite a surprise."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of imports during the year 1879 was $513,745,748; ditto during 1878 was $431,812,483. The value of domestic exports in 1879 was $754,656,755. The value of exports in 1878 was $729,023,238.

CURRENT NOTES.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads will, on Monday, ask Congress to pass the bill continuing the appropriation for the Star route upon the present basis of the service and providing for the deficiency appropriation of about $15,000.

Old Facts Revived.

Oh yes! we remember very well what you say about Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, and we remember when a bottle of it stood on nearly every mantel piece in the two cities, and when nearly every person who had a cough or sore throat hied off to a drug store and bought a bottle. The doctor then could not make it fast enough, at any rate he sold every bottle as fast as it was made. We remember when druggists like B. A. Fahnestock & Co. and Park of Cincinnati, bought as much as ten gross at a time; even of late years Harris & Ewing of this city, have bought close on to a hundred gross, not at one time, but aggregating that amount, and we do not remember of a single case in which it failed to do good. When Lecky Harper edited THE POST, a great many years ago, he was barking with a cough that threatened to tear his lungs to tatters. Dr. Keyser came into his office and offered a bottle of his unfailing Pectoral. Mr. Harper the very next morning advised his readers not to be coughing and sneezing all winter, when a few doses of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup would cure them in half a day. Col. Barr, then of the *Chronicle*, said about the same thing. Old Col. Pratt recommended it in a strong certificate. So did Capt. O'Brien and others of our well known citizens. Col. Hurd wrote a song about it, and one night we heard about a dozen of the youngsters of the city sing it with a gusto that ought to have made it as popular as "Keyser don't you want to bu a dog."

The Pectoral Syrup to-day is without doubt as valuable, if not more so than ever, for we learn that the doctor gives its compounding his personal supervision. We are too intimate a personal friend of the Doctor to say much in his praise lest it might be attributed to personal and sinister motives, but the Pectoral, we have no hesitation in lauding to the full extent of its merits, knowing at the same time, that all who use it will get ten times more than their money's worth. The Pectoral is again growing into popularity, and your readers should know, that for fifty cents, any recent cough or cold can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, than any medicine in the world. If this article should meet the eye of any one of the tens of thousands who have been benefited by it, it will meet their hearty approval. Let it be borne in mind by all who do read it, that Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, is the cheapest, quickest and surest medicine for a cough in America.

1r AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Another $1,000,000 Fire in New York.

Two Heroic Firemen Roasted Alive —A Sickening Sight.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The large five-story iron-front building, 384 and 386 Broadway, burned this evening. The losses are estimated as follows: Hazen, Todds & Co., importers of silk, $400,000; Dickenhoff, Rufflaer & Co., tailors' trimmings, $250,000; James Wilde, Jr., & Co., manufacturing tailors, $350,000. The loss on the building is $50,000. Insurance unknown.

During the progress of the fire two companies on the roof made an effort to cut holes through the thick plates of tin, but feeling the roof giving away, they were obliged to retreat. Two members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Thomas L. Dougherty and John F. Cassidy, were the last to desist from their work, and remained too late to escape. The roof gave way suddenly near the centre, where they were standing, and with blanched faces and cries of horror the two doomed firemen fell into the blazing abyss to be consumed. Their comrades, who saw them disappear, were nearly unmanned by the awful spectacle. The remaining firemen on the roof hastily descended to the ground, and the attempt to fight the fire from the roofs was abandoned.

Successful Operations.

The following persons have been successfully operated upon for Strabismus or crossed eyes, the past week, by Dr. S. B. Hartman: Miss Terrica Fertig, No. 20 Ferry street, Allegheny City, whose eyes were crossed all her life with the sight of one eye much impaired, had her eyes straightened and sight improved, and is much pleased. Miss Julia Fere, No. 27 Long alley, Allegheny City, had crooked eyes all her life and as usual did not see well out of one eye; her eyes were straightened in a minute and now sees very much better. She is delighted with the result and thinks she was foolish that she did not have it done long ago. August Dorman, No. 49 Madison avenue, Allegheny City, who was born with crooked eyes says Dr. Hartman straightened them in a minute. Miss Lizzie Gunkel, Monestry avenue, Twenty-seventh ward, South Pittsburgh, 15 years of age, whose eyes have been crooked for five years, was operated upon by Dr. Hartman and is now a happy young lady. Mrs. Thos. H. Waklin, No. 6 Callery row, Allegheny city, whose eyes had been deformed all her life with the sight of one eye very defective, had the deformity corrected and the sight greatly improved. Felix McRickert, South Pittsburgh; Michael Kircher's son, No. 595 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, age 14; Jas. McClellan, South Pittsburgh, and Barbara Heckman, No. 79 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny city, all had their eyes straightened by Dr. Hartman, and are delighted with the result.

Bridge House, Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 14th, 1880.—S. B. Hartman, M. D.—Dear sir: The gratitude I feel for you for the very successful operation you performed upon my eyes the 9th instant is beyond expression. Being crossed-eyed for 20 years I did not know the value of straight eyes, but now, having known it, I would not take my weight in gold for it. Wishing you every success, I remain yours, gratefully, Daniel Griffiths.

All these persons extend an invitation to every one similarly afflicted to call and satisfy themselves with the result of the operations as above noted.

Also a great number of crippled and deformed persons and many afflicted with deafness and chronic catarrh have availed themselves of Dr. Hartman's new method of treatment. Mrs. Miles Ingram, 28 years of age, 225 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, who has been most terribly afflicted for five years, with a loathsome disease, supposed to have been cancerous in nature, has been treated by many celebrated physicians, has now been under Dr. Hartman's treatment for ten days, and her improvement is so marked that she and her friends regard it as almost miraculous. She invites all hesitating sufferers to satisfy themselves by calling on her. Mr. Peter Walter, 22 years of age, Pittsburgh, has been a great stammerer all his life. The Dr. cured him within one hour.

Dr. Hartman, who is stopping at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburgh, will, for the benefit of those afflicted who have not yet availed themselves of his services, remain two weeks longer, until March 5th.

Notice.

Miss Annie Moore, aged 14, residing at 75 Liberty street, Allegheny, called upon Dr. Hartman to consult about her right eye. She had near lost the sight of it. It was very much turned in toward the nose. She called upon the Doctor a little after five o'clock last evening. She said Doctor, "I came to have my eye straightened." She took a seat by the window, and in less than a minute it was straight She declared the operation did not hurt, and that she could see fully as well with it as with the other eye. She has now a pair of eyes as beautiful as any we ever saw. She asked to have her name put into the papers that others similarly afflicted might call on her and then also have their eyes straightened.

HERE at last is a slight variation from the usual pistol accident. Mrs. Adams of Deer Island, Me., snapped a pistol at her little daughter, supposing it was empty, and killed the child.

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1y W

WANTED—Salesman for each State. Salary $75 to $100 and expenses. Goods sold by sample. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago. ja31:We ow4t

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, my3:W1y Augusta, Maine

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PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR

Gives Butter the gilt-edged color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say **IT IS PERFECT.** Used by all the best Creameries. Awarded the International Diploma at N. Y. Dairy Fair. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.**

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FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

IS ADAPTED FOR

Diseases which are produced by Loss of Nervous Power, and consequent Muscular Relaxation, viz

Consumption,	Bronchitis,
Asthma,	Whooping Cough,
Aphonia,	Cough,
Nervousness,	Mental Depression,
Neuralgia,	Epileptic Fits,
St. Vitus Dance,	Nervous Debility,
Chronic Diarrhœa,	Leucorrhœa,
Fever and Ague,	Marasmus,
Dyspepsia,	Dyptheretic Prostration,
Interrupted and Feeble Action of the Heart.	

Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind by Grief or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-bearing, by Insufficient Nourishment, by Residence in Hot Climates or Unhealthy Localities, by Excesses, or by any Irregularities of Life.

An endless chain of good effects is formed by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites: and we are safe in saying, from a long experience in medicine, its virtues *are not possessed by any other combination.* NOTE—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good," though bearing a similar name, and of those who offer the cheaper priced article. ☞It is only the *independent, well-posted* and *unselfish physicians* who can afford to prescribe this remedy. Experience has proved this. The highest class medical men in every large city, where it is known, recommend it.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Pt. Bottle.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co. feb7:W1m

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HUMPHREY'S
HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
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10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods.....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
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33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
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35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00
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Humphrey's Specific Manuel on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

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Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:MWF&W:R

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PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me. In completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

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Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

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144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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No Fee required until Cured, from responsible parties. All diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and old cases of Gleet, Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the throat, skin, or bones, are cured for Life.

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suffering from the terrible effects of Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Sexual Power as the result of Self-abuse in youth, Sexual Excesses in maturer years, or other causes, producing Emissions, Nervohsness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense "where others have failed."

The Doctor is a regular graduate of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His "Vegetable Specifics" were never known to fail in curing even the worst cases. Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No quack literature published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M. se30-1a W

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It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pain in the Back or Side, and Diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine can be taken by the most delicate female without the least exposure.

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TRADE MARK. SeminalPastille. As entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The Pastille is of the form of a lozenge, and can be taken with safety, as it does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has been adopted by the Faculty of Paris, and is a perfect success. Should the case in very severe, and in consequence of the system being so much reduced as to require a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) FIVE DOLLARS will be sufficient to effect

PRESIDENTIAL PICKINGS.

Pennsylvania Sentiment as Gathered by Post Reporters and Correspondents.

Reports From Westmoreland, Chester, Center, York and Other Counties.

The Votes on President at the Recent Township Elections.

The Democratic Masses Profoundly Interested for Tilden.

ELECTION DAY STRAWS.

[In response to our request that Democratic election officers would so far as practicable take the sense of voters on election day, we have received a few straws:—EDS. POST.]

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

South Buffalo Township—In accordance with your request, I took the vote on Presidential candidate on Tuesday, and it was as follows:

Tilden	46	Hancock	2
Seymour	5	Hendricks	6
The Nominee	2	No Choice	2

The Democrats of South Buffalo organized a Tilden Club last fall before the election, which numbers about fifty members. We also organized a martial band to be ready for next fall.

Yours &c., JEFF HILL.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Penn township—The vote sent us is as follows:

Tilden	67	Seymour	3
Hancock	1	Bayard	1
Black	3	Thurman	1
McClellan	3	Pendleton	1

Allegheny township—Our correspondent does not send us the figures, which is the very thing we desire, but says, "two-thirds of the vote was for Tilden." The township casts about 150 Democratic votes.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Brighton Township—In accordance with request in WEEKLY POST of February 14, I polled our township on election day with this result taking both Republicans and Democrats:

Democrats.		*Republicans.*	
Tilden	29	Grant	9
Seymour	2	Blaine	39
Hendricks		No choice	9
No choice	12		

This result was brought about without the knowledge of any one until asked by the Inspector, as he received the votes. It created considerable merriment, as men did not understand the object, and would march in and demand an explanation. Elections in the country, as a general rule, are held in school houses and the voters are permitted to assemble indoors. The Republicans would pretty generally avoid an explanation; sometimes would say it was some Democratic trick. The I would rise and explain that the Democratic party was a party of purity and would not submit to the Ring rule, such as bound them body and soul to Simon Cameron, but was going to sound the key note and death to Wallace and John Kelly if they did not heed it. Some Republicans would say, when asked what was their choice for President, "Blaine, we want no third term."

Yours very respectfully, J. A. GROVE.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Butler Borough—The following vote was given by the Democrats of Butler borough at their primary election on Saturday last:

Tilden	140	Seymour	49
Bayard	7	Thurman	4
Hancock	4	Hendricks	4
McClellan	1	Randall	1

WESTMORELAND COUTY.

THE STAR OF THE WEST OVERWHELMINGLY FOR TILDEN.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., February 20, 1880.—Since the Democratic party has been in existence Westmoreland county has never failed to give a majority for it of such proportions that she long since earned the title of "the Star of the West." Once in a great while some good Democrat may be defeated, as Colonel Stewart was last fall for Judge, but when such a thing occurs it is only like a freak of nature, and has no bearing whatever upon the general rule. The regular Democratic majority in Westmoreland is from 1,200 to 1,500, but those who are in a position to know say that at the election next fall this majority will be largely increased. The defeat of Colonel Stewart last fall instead of decreasing the majority will prove a most potential influence in its increase. In the elections on Tuesday this was very clearly foreshadowed. The opposition to all who are known or supposed to have voted and worked against Col. Stewart is most bitter. For instance, in the town here one candidate for school director was slaughtered unercifully simply because it was alleged that he had voted against Colonel Stewart. And it is announced that all others who did the same will meet the same fate if they dare ask the suffrage of the people for any office. So that it may safely be assumed that Westmoreland will next fall eclipse all her former majorities.

THE SENTIMENT FOR TILDEN.

And Westmoreland is as strong a Tilden as it is a Democratic county. If the election of the next President were left to Westmoreland "Uncle Sammy" would walk into the White House with an overwhelming majority. I have made a canvass of not only Greensburg, but the county, (which was the more easily done, as the Court is in session and so many prominent men from all over the county are in town,) and I find that it can safely be asserted that fully two-thirds of the Democrats of Westmoreland desire to see Mr. Tilden re-nominated. The old ticket of 1876 would be preferred, but at any rate it must be Tilden, whether Hendricks is on the ticket or not. If for any reason Mr. Tilden should decline to be a candidate, then Westmoreland would prefer Seymour. In support of these statements I will give the result of various interviews I had yesterday with many prominent men. And be it remembered that these opinions are here stated without bias upon the part of the writer, and are the exact sentiments of the persons to whom they are attributed.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS.

I give the interviews in the order in which I succeeded in getting them, and as will be observed start out with two who are not Tilden men.

D. C. Morris, Justice of the Peace—"I am for Seymour if he will run, or if he will not then I am for Hancock. I would vote for Tilden if he were nominated."

Mr. T. J. Barckley, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee—"I am for Bayard. If the breach in New York could be healed I would prefer Tilden, but i don't think he would be available. With Tilden we would have to be on the defensive. I have made no effort to get the sectiment of the county."

Mr. John W. Stewart of New Alexander, candidate for Sheriff—"I am for Tilden, and I think the people are, too."

Mr. W. Bowman, merchant—"We are all for Tilden here. If we can't elect Tilden then let the Republicans have it. Of course I would vote for any one who should be nominated, but I don't believe in being seared out by John Kelley."

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Latta—"I am for Seymour myself, but I think many in the county favor Tilden. I think the county is for either Tilden or Seymour or possibly Hancock. If the trouble in New York could be settled I think Tilden would be the best man, but as it now stands it would not be good policy to nominate him."

Mr. John Zimmerman, banker—"I am for Tilden. He was elected and is legally the President of the United States to-day. I glory in the way THE POST is sticking up for him."

Mr. Thompson McClain, of Rosstraver township, candidate for the Legislature—"I am for Seymour. I think he is the strongest man in New York, and we must carry New York. Seymour is the strongest man, is without blemish, and I think he would accept the nomination. I believe the majority in Rosstraver township are for Seymour."

Mr. Frank Cowan, member of the State Committee—"I am for Tilden square. I think that Tilden's prudence and forbearance saved the country from being plunged into a civil war. We must have him again."

Mr. H. O. Hassan, Prothonotary—"I am for Tilden. Put that down."

Mr. A. J. Turney, of Turney Bros., hardware merchants—"I am for Bayard and hard money. I think he is the only one who can win. Tilden has been a little mixed up with things not to his credit, and couldn't carry his own State."

Mr. J. W. Turney of the same firm—"Put me down for Bayard."

Mr. Amos Kline of the *Democrat*—"I don't think Tilden can carry New York. We must have the soldier vote, and I think Hancock is the man to get it. For a man that will win, I would take Seymour. He could carry New York without difficulty; and, I believe, Hancock could, too. Hancock could poll a larger Pennsylania vote than any other man. I believe the sentiment of the people is for Tilden, but can we carry him?"

Mr. Wm. H. Hecke, foreman of the *Herald*, and formerly proprietor of the *Argus*—"I am for Bayard, but the sentiment of the county is only for Tilden, undoubtedly."

Mr. Andrew Bovard—"I am for Tilden."

Mr. John H. Townsend, County Commissioner—"I am for Seymour first and Tilden second. Tilden is gaining strength every day. He is the choice of the people."

Mr. D. Musick, in the Commissioners' office—"I am for Tilden."

Mr. Abraham Hays, ex-Commissioner—"Put me down for Tilden."

Mr. J. J. Wirsing, Country Treasurer—"I am for Hancock first and Tilden next. I think we ought to have a military man."

Mr. John C. Morrow of East Huntingdon township—"I am for Tilden."

Col. Dixon of the Dixon House—"I am for Tilden first and all the time."

Mr. John M. Laird, Editor of the *Argus*—"I am for Tilden. I would rather we should be defeated with Tilden than give him up. There is no reason why Kelly should be allowed to dictate to the party. I think Tilden could carry New York even with Kelly's opposition. It will be defeat with any other candidate unless Tilden voluntarily withdraws. In case he should withdraw, my choice would be Seymour if he would run, or Thurman. But Tilden should be the nominee, or he should name the candidate. The *Argus* will support the nominee. I think Bayard would get a cold support in Pennsylvania. Hancock would run well."

Dr. H. G. Lomison—"I am for Tilden, and I think the sentiment of the county is for Tilden. The only objection to Tilden is his age."

GENERAL FOSTER'S VIEWS.

Hon. H. D. Foster was found at his residence, having been too ill to be out of the house for some time. Mr. Foster is too well known throughout the State to need any statement here as to who he is. Said Mr. Foster: "I am myself for Mr. Tilden. I would prefer the old ticket if Hendricks would accept of a re-nomination, but I hardly think he will. If we don't get Tilden I would then prefer Seymour if he would run. I think it is pretty well understood that we will have to take a New Yorker. My next choice would then be Bayard and then Thurman. As to the Kelley fight in New York, I think Kelley would be very glad to have it changed. I feel pretty sure he couldn't take his followers with him in a Presidential fight, and he would be glad of any excuse to give up the fight."

Harrison P. Laird, Esq.—"There is certainly no man in the country who could command so many votes as Tilden. Every man who voted for him before will vote for him again. If Grant should be nominated he will easily be beaten, as so many Republicans are opposed to the third term principle. Tilden represents an idea. A wrong has been done and it must be rectified in his person. That is why he would poll a larger vote than any man that could be nominated. Bayard would be a worse failure than Greeley. What they call the 'Bhoys' wouldn't vote for Bayard at all. They are provoked at him for his financial policy."

John Smith, Chief Burgess—"Tilden is my man. And I want Grant nominated on the other side, because he will be so easily beaten."

A. M. Sloan, Esq.—"I consider Tilden the only man who can awaken the old time enthusiasm of 1876 among the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania."

James Francis, Esq.—"I am for Tilden, strong."

H. C. Marchand, Esq.—"I believe Tilden was elected, and should be nominated again."

Rev. C. R. Diffenbacher—"I am for Tilden first and Seymour next. Seymour would be the man if he would run."

Thomas Donahoe, merchant—"I am for Seymour."

Hon. Jacob Turney—"I am for the nominee. The sentiment appears to be for Tilden, and that would suit me. Well, yes, you can put me down for Tilden."

Col. James F. Woods—"I am for Tilden first, last and all the time. If anyone else than Tilden is nominated hundreds wouldn't go to the polls at all. The Republicans fear him more than they do any one else, and are continually starting stories against him, but they cannot turn the people against him."

H. S. Ackerman, candidate for the Legislature—"I am for 'the old man'—Tilden."

John Jennings, farmer—"Hancock is my choice. I think he is the strongest man."

Col. Ward Pointer, South Huntingdon township—"Tilden was elected before, and we should have him again."

These were about all I succeeded in seeing in the limited time at my command. I made a number of attempts to see General Coulter, A. A. Stewart, Esq., Messrs. Johnston & Moorhead, Hon. Edgar Cowan and Senator Clark, but could not succeed in finding them.

I would here add that I never met a more courteous number of gentlemen in my life than I have found in Greensburg. To Mr. Van Laird of the *Argus*, I am especially under many obligations for courtesies shown.

C. T. D.

CENTER COUNTY.

STRONG FEELING FOR TILDEN AMONG THE PEOPLE.

BELLEFONTAINE, Febpuary 18, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In compliance with your request, I have called upon and talked with a large number of men, and on the Presidential question I find them as follows; I give you the names of the men, or most of them, and the reason in brief for their choice:

W. C. Heints, attorney—"Tilden first, Bayard second. For Tilden because he is the best man and would make the best President."

John Spangler, Sheriff—"Tilden—most available—and cheated out of his due before." Mr. Spangler says that in his intercourse with the people he finds as many Tilden men, or more than for any other candidate.

H. D. Van Pelt—"Tilden, because best man."

John Hoffer, merchant—"Tilden, because he is the best man, strongest candidate, and cheated before."

John I. Lee, coachmaker—"Tilden, because he would be the strongest candidate."

G. R. Barrett, Esq.—"Tilden all the time."

Aaron Williams, Esq.—"Bayard, because he has the best record, and always has been straight on finances."

J. L. Spangler, Esq.—"Bayard, as the best man."

J. C. Harper, Esq.—"Seymour, because he is the only man who can carry New York."

For Hancock—Joseph Gasbich, farmer; A. Y. Wagner, miller; John Thomas, farmer and old soldier; Ed. Woods, school teacher; John Moll, mason and old soldier; J. G. Larrimore; John H. Morrison, insurance agent; R. H. Foster, editor and old soldier; John Q. Miles, farmer, who says Houston township is generally for Hancock against Grant. They say Hancock is the most available, and if Grant is nominated the Democrats must have a soldier in the field.

I find but one or two Hendricks men. Some say Hancock and Hendricks for the ticket. There is a strong under-current for Bayard for the first place on the ticket. My opinion is that as the time of the Convention draws nigh there will be more men for Bayard for the first place on the ticket than any other man. There is a strong Tilden feeling or sympathy for Tilden among our people, based partly on the ground that he was shamefully and ruthlessly defrauded in 1877 out of his high office, and partly on the ground that he is the strongest and most available man, and most likely to carry New York.

I saw many people yesterday at the election. Tilden and Hancock were the first choice of a great many, while Bayard comes in second.

Yours truly, D. F. FORTNEY.

YORK COUNTY.

BAYARD THE FAVORITE, AND SEYMOUR NEXT.

YORK, PA., February 18, 1880.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In response to your request of the 10th inst., I reply as follows: The voters of this county are almost unanimous for Bayard, a few scattering being for Seymour, first choice, and next Bayard. I give herewith a few leading names and their sentiments:

E. G. Smysen, proprietor of the Variety iron works—"For Bayard."

Weiser, Son & Carl, bankers—"For Bayard."

John Blackford, ex-District Attorney—"For Bayard."

John Hiestand, Register of Wills—"For Bayard."

John A. Weiser, dry goods merchant—"For Bayard."

W. C. Chapman, attorney at law—"For Bayard."

John W. Bittinger, attorney at law—"For Bayard."

I. V. Giesey, Cashier First National Bank—"For Bayard."

Prof. S. B. Heiges, Prothonotary—"Seymour first, Bayard next."

George Daron, clerk—"Seymour first, Bayard next."

James B. Small, book dealer—"For Bayard."

Lancks & Myers, dry goods merchants—"For Bayard."

Prof. H. Gipe, music teacher—"For Bayard."

Thomas Neely, farmer—"For Bayard."

Hartman & Van Baman, dry goods merchants—"For Bayard."

Dr. M. J. McKinnon, physician—"For Bayard."

Dr. J. T. Perkins, physician—"For Bayard."

Alexander Duncan, Chief Burgess—"For Bayard."

Frank Geise, attorney at law, and Chairman Democratic County Committee—"For Bayard."

Nevin M. Wanner, ex-Chairman Democratic County Committee—"For Bayard."

The reason generally assigned for the choice above given is that Bayard combines in his character all the elements of a brave, courageous, fearless leader, patriot and statesman, one whom the people can trust and rely upon in every great and trying emergency, and one who will not bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to party expediency, or barter away the great principles of Democracy for his personal advantage or gain, or to elevate or exalt himself at the expense of the best interests of his country.

Very respectfully, FRANK GEISE.

CHESTER COUNTY.

BAYARD THE STRONGEST AND TILDEN A CLOSE SECOND.

The Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Chester county writes: "In my conversations with the masses of the voters from all parts of the country, I gather that Bayard is the strongest candidate, with Tilden leading a tolerably close second. Seymour, Thurman, Jewett, McClellan and Hancock have friends. As a general thing there is an opposition to any military man, the time having come when a statesman is needed.

"Chester county which is one of the strongholds of Republicanism but had a Democratic vote of 6,621 in 1876, and has within its borders some of the most "hickory" Democrats in the State, will in all probability send delegates to the next Democratic National Convention in the interest of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency."

HOW THE UTES LIVE.

Josephine Meeker's Observations During her Captivity.

The Utes live principally on bread and meat. When they can't get meat they live on bread. When they have a great quantity of provisions on hand they eat it all up before getting any more. The same is true when they have a small quantity on hand. They are dirty. They are even very dirty. Their meat is generally permitted to lie about on the ground or any other place. Each Indian family possesses any number of dogs from eight to fifteen and these animals help themselves to the meat. After they have satisfied themselves, and the Indians become hungry, they cut off this same piece on which the dogs feed. They generally boil their meat, but sometimes they broil it. They put it in water and let it remain only a few minutes, just long enough to heat, when they take it out and begin to eat. They use the same water and the same pail for boiling over and over again, until the water becomes a perfect slime of filth. One pot generally does service for the entire family. This particular pot is a frying pan. When the Utes get out of bed they wash their faces and bathe the body in it, after which they bake the bread and boil the meat. Then they eat out of the vessel, and then the dog licks out the leavings. They clothe themselves with skins of animals or with blankets. They generally take a blanket or a skin and cut a hole in it and throw it over their heads, cutting armholes and fastening the garment at the waist with a wide belt, while they close up the neck with a buckskin string. When the garment wears out, they cut the string and let it drop, but not before. Sometimes the Indians will wear as many as five of these garments at a time, always keeping the cleanest one on the outside.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

THE OIL COMPROMISE.

The Agreement Between the Standard and the Oil Producers.

Rebates and Drawbacks and Pipe Line Favoritism to be Abolished.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 19, 1880.

The session of the Producers' Council which closed here to-day has been one of unusual interest. B. B. Campbell, President of the Council, called the delegates together for the purpose of submitting to them the agreements and terms of settlement which he had consumated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the various companies composing the Standard Oil Company. The terms of settlement and the various causes which led to a compromise were given in detail. The whole matter was fully concluded several days ago. It only remained, therefore, to inform the Council of what had been done, and obtain an expression of their views concerning the same.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company enters into a written agreement to publish its rates of freight, to make only *reasonable* discriminations against those who ship in smaller quantities, and none between parties doing the same amount of business over their road and to make no discrimination in the matter of furnishing cars. By the agreement there is also a stipulation that neither party by accepting the contract, waives his well known pretentions, the one to give rebates, the other denying the right to the same. The Standard Oil Company enters into a like written agreement of which the following is a true copy.

THE STANDARD AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS, The several parties to this agreement have been and are now engaged in some one or all of the branches connected with the petroleum trade, in buying, selling, shipping, storing, refining, transporting and producing petroleum, and controversies have arisen between the parties of the first and second parts hereinbefore named, and out of which have grown certain suits hereinafter named, and it is desirable to amicably adjust said controversy, and settle said suits and proceedings, therefore it is hereby agreed between the said parties of the first and second parts—

First—That said parties of the first part shall and will make no opposition to an entire abrogation of the system of rebates, discriminations and secret rates of freight in the transportation of petroleum on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Second—That said parties of the first part further agree that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may make known to the other shippers of petroleum on their several roads all their rates of freight, and that said parties, or any of them, will not receive any rebate or drawback that the railroad companies are not at liberty to give to the other shippers of petroleum.

Third—The said parties of the first part further agree that so far as the said pipe lines are concerned there shall be no discrimination used or permitted by the said pipe line companies between or against their patrons; that the rates of pipeage and storage shall be reasonable, uniform and equal to all parties, and shall not be advanced except on thirty days notice; that to the extent of their influence the United Pipe Lines and the other companies hereto do agree that there shall be no difference in the price of crude oil between one district and another, excepting such as may be based upon a difference in quality, to be determined by tests; that the said pipe lines will make every reasonable effort to receive, transport, store and deliver oil so tendered so long as the production does not exceed an average of 65,000 barrels of oil per day during fifteen consecutive days, unforseen emergencies and unavoidable accidents excepted. And if the production shall exceed the amounted stated and also the storage capacity of the pipe line, the parties of the first part buyers of oil, agree that they will not purchase any so called immediate shipment oil, provided that the owners of immediate shipment do not sell to any other party or parties at a lower price.

Fourth—And the parties of the first part further agree that until the production of oil reaches the daily maximum of 65,000 as aforesaid, certificates and other vouchers will be given for all oil taken into custody of the Pipe Lines, and the transfer of such certificates or other vouchers in the usual manner shall be considered as a delivery of the oil mentioned therein as between the pipe lines and the seller, subject to such certificates or other vouchers.

In consideration of the agreements hereinbefore set forth and of the execution thereof by the first parties the said second parties do hereby agree as follows: That the Governor and Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be requested by them within ten days from the execution hereof, to enter a motion to dismiss the bill filed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the United Pipe Lines and others, at No. 209 October and November Term, 1878, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the proceedings by writ of *quo warranto* No. 12, November Term, 1878, in Venango county, and will do all that may be lawfully done to have the same dismissed of record. That upon written motion and agreement the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania may make of record by consent of both parties an order discharging the rule to show cause in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rockefeller et al., granted by the Hon. E. M. Paxson on the 11th day of December, 1879, and made returnable January 5, 1880, and annulling the order staying proceedings made by the Supreme Court on the 8th day of January, 1880.

It is further agreed that the agreement shall upon the execution thereof by the parties be a full release and satisfaction of all owners of action of any and every kind whatsoever arising out of the past transactions involved in the said litigation, suits controversies or prosecutions or incident thereto so far as the parties hereto, or any of them are in any manner interested or have any cause or rights of action for or against each other.

And it is hereby further agreed that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clarion county, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to give their consent to the entering of a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John D. Rockefeller *et al.*, of April session 1879, No. 25 in which the defendants named in said case are charged with conspiracy, and the District Attorney is hereby requested on receiving the said permission of court to enter in said case a *nolle prosequi* and the same to be entered on record in said court with the intent that the same be a judgment in the said court disposing of and ending all proceedings under the indictment heretofore referred to forever.

In witness whereof the aforesaid parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals to be affixed this 5th day of February, 1880. [Signed.]

Standard Oil Company, by John D. Rockafeller, President; John D. Rockafeller; O. H. Payne.

United Pipe Lines by J. J. Vandergrift, President; Henry M. Flagler; J. J. Vandegrift; Wm. Rockafeller.

Imperial Refining Company (Limited) by J. J. Vandegriff, Chairman.

Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company (Limited) by Thomas Brown, Chairman.

Standard Oil Company by Charles Lockhart, President; W. J. Warston, Charles Lockhart.

The Atlantic Refining Company by Chas. Lockhart, President; Charles Pratt, Henry C. Rogers.

Acme Oil Company by J. D Archbald, President; J. D. Archbald.

American Transportation Company by Geo. H. Virus, President; J. H. Bostwick, B. B. Campbell.

In addition to the promises in the foregoing contracts, the defendants pay forty thousand dollars ($40,000), which amount is to be used for the purpose of paying the costs and expenses of the different suits.

As many of the producers as see proper are invited, individually, to become parties to the agreement within the time specified. The submission of the agreements and the accompanying statement by Mr. Campbell occasioned a prolonged and most animated discussion. All the members of the Council agree on one point, and that is that Mr. Campbell has made a most vigorous, plucky and honest effort against the defendants from the commencement of the fight. But there is also a common feeling of disappointment as to the results. The promises in both agreements are in such general and ambiguous terms that they really amount to nothing. The most important feature is a renewed prominence secured by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to its claim to make discriminations in freight such as *they* consider reasonable. That claim and the practices under it has given rise to the whole controversy.

The discriminations and rebates in favor of the Standard Oil Company enabled them to force to the verge of bankruptcy the large oil refineries of Titusville, Oil City and Pittsburgh, and finally to buy their refineries on their own terms—to crush out of existence all opposing pipe lines and oil transportation companies—to drive out of the market all other oil buyers, and to have virtually a monopoly of the whole business of refining oil. In the agreements now concluded, the railroads not only still claim, but give prominence to their claim that such discriminations are fair and lawful. The only substantial point the producers have gained is the imposition of a fine upon the defendants of forty thousand dollars. The settlement is like the verdict wherein the jury say the defendant is not guilty, but he must pay all the costs.

There may be some consolation in the reflection that even this result is quite a victory under all the circumstances.

There is no lack of good substantial apologies explaining why the results are so meagre. In the civil suits the Producers took as much evidence as they needed against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the United Pipe Lines. The other railroad companies were not within the jurisdiction of our Courts. Our Governor and Attorney General decided that the above named defendants need not take their evidence until the plaintiffs had closed their testimony against *all* the defendants—something the plaintiffs could not do. Some of the witnesses ran away, while others resided out of the State. The decision therefore virtually wound up the civil cases. In the criminal prosecutions our Governor has been holding under advisement the matter of granting a requisition for Rockafeller and others, residing out of the State, for upwards of two years. The chances are that he would have continued to deliberate until he went out of office if the cases had not been settled. As to the defendants who were arrested, there was very little hope of bringing them to a trial. Our State Supreme Court had tied up the prosecutions on a rule to show cause, and had decided that the matter must be argued before a full bench. As one of the judges was out of health and was liable not to recover fully until after the approaching elections, the chances for an early argument of this preliminary question were by no means flattering.

So that the producers have, in fact, gained quite a victory. Against all such odds they have done what would have taken the Courts a long time to accomplish. They have imposed a good round fine on the defendants and secured from them a good variety of fair promises. The whole business makes a bad commentary on the administration of Justice in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The producers, while they voted unanimously to approve of the course of Mr. Campbell in the matter of the settlement, as being the best that could have been taken under all the circumstances, gave full expression in a set of resolutions to their indignation at the treatment the cases have received from the beginning from the State officials. The resolutions charge, in the strongest terms, unfair treatment and discriminating tendencies by the Governor, the the Attorney General, and even the State Supreme Court. The numerous and unmistaken tendencies to shield the defendants, met with on all hands, were really the moving causes in bringing about the settlements. Complaints on that score can of course have but little weight as to cases now disposed of. But the complaints were nevertheless formulated and will be given due publication in order that there may be a fair understanding of the various incidents and influences connected with the settlement, and which operated in bringing it about. K.

THE PRODUCERS' COMPLAINT.

Their Resolution Scaring State Officials and Judges.

Below we publish a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Producers' Council at Titusville, on Thursday, an outline of which was given in yesterday's POST. They were almost unanimously adopted by this large convention of oil producers, composed of representative men of both political parties. The Council also appointed a committee to prepare for publication a full statement of the various matters herein briefly mentioned.

Resolved, That the several suits and prosecutions instituted by the legal committee of the General Council have failed to secure to us an adjudication by the courts of the correctness of our position, and that this result is due to the State Administration of Pennsylvania to fulfil its promises of support; to the dangerous influence of corporations with the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, and by delay brought about by direct interposition of the State authority, by which the patience and means of the oil producers were exhausted and their efforts rendered nugatory. We declare that by the inefficiency and weakness of the Secretary of Internal Affairs in the year of 1878, by the interposition on more than one occasion of the Attorney General in 1879, by which the taking of testimony was prevented by the failure of the present Governor for many months to either grant or deny the requisition for criminals indicted for crimes within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, fugitives from justice to other States and by the interference of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court by an extraordinary, and, according to the best legal judgment of the land, unlawful action, by which the trial of an indictment for a misdemeanor pending in a legal court was delayed and prevented, the alarming and most dangerous influence of powerful corporations has been demonstrated. While we accept the inevitable results forced upon us by these influences we aver that the contest is not over and our object not attained, but we will continue to advocate and maintain the subordination of all corporations to the laws, the Constitution and the will of the people, however and whenever expressed; that the system of freight discriminations by common carriers is absolutely wrong in principle and tends to the fostering of dangerous usurpation, and that it is the duty of the Government by legislative, judicial and executive action to protect the people from this growing and dangerous power.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A LOAN EXHIBITION is in progress at the Presbyterian church, Rochester.

BURGLARS made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the store of Ryan & Son and the house of Wm. Shipley, at McKeesport, on Wednesday night.

ADAM RUPERT, the night engineer at the John Henry coal mines, at Ohltown, near Youngstown, fell down a shaft 120 feet deep and was killed instantly.

REYNOLD DEEMS of East Pike run, Washington county, cut his foot terribly while splitting wood with an ax, the other day. The member had to be amputated, and Deems' life is now despaired of.

A HEARING took place yesterday, before 'Squire Rudisil of Sewickley, in the case of Mrs. Cooper, who was charged by Samuel Boyd with attempting to kidnap his daughter. The charge could not be sustained and the case was dismissed.

A YOUNG man named Chas. Goff was caught in the machinery at Kimberly, Karns & Co.'s nail factory, Sharon, on Wednesday and instantly killed, his neck, legs and arms being broken. The unfortunate fellow's parents reside in Wheeling.

THE Cambria Iron works are extending their facilities for furnishing their own coal and coke. When the new coke ovens are completed on the tract they have bought in the Connellsville coke regions the company will give employment to about 1,300 men there.

LIVING THREE WEEKS WITHOUT FOOD.

Says the Steubenville *Herald:* Until this morning we never heard of a child being born and living three weeks without nourishment. Mrs. Thomas Ferguson, living on South Fifth street, this city, has given birth to such a curiosity, and it does not seem to be affected by its abstinence in the least, for while it is not as lively as some babies we have seen, it seems to have plenty of vitality and shows no signs of dying. Another curiosity about the child is that a bladder starts at the top of the head and extends down the back to the neck, through which the brains are plainly visible. The physician in attendance cannot understand the circumstance; neither can other medical men to whom we have mentioned the fact, and a smile of incredulity passed over the faces of some of them who had not before heard of the matter. Of course such a thing cannot last forever, and we will doubtless soon have to record the death of the child, but it has already lived long enough to make its mark in the world by exciting wonder among the medical fraternity as well as the public in general.

GEORGE ALBREE.

Death of an Old and Useful Citizen.

Mr. George Albree was on the 20th found dead in bed at the family residence on Liberty street near Ferry. The deceased was on the streets during Thursday, and retired apparently in his usual health on Thursday night. He had recently been afflicted with sleeplessness in consequence of which he relinquished his life-long habit of early rising. It was half-past 8 o'clock when his son Robert went to his room and found that life had fled. The body was still warm and the features were calm and peaceful.

Mr. Albree was one of our oldest, most widely known and most useful citizens. He was born at Salem, Mass., on February 1st, 1803, and was therefore in his seventy-eighth year. About 1825 young Albree left his eastern home to take up his residence in Pittsburgh. His brother John had preceded him, and was then engaged in the shoe business on Market street. The deceased entered into business with his brother, and continued in the shoe trade up until 1879, when the name of the firm, from which he withdrew, became Joseph Albree & Co. Their place of business is on the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Albree's business career was long and successful.

The deceased was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. He joined the First church many years ago. In 1832, with R. Edwards and others, Mr. Albree withdrew from the First church and established the Third church, where he held membership at the time of his death. He was the oldest elder and the oldest male member of this church. His daily life was a shining example of christianity, and he was foremost in every good work.

Mr. Albree's life was prominently identified with several public institutions destined to long outlive him, thus indirectly prolonging his usefulness till long after his earthly tenement shall have mouldered away, and his name possibly been forgotten among the majority of men who knew him to admire him. He was an active member of the County Prison Association, and was among the first to advocate the establishment of the present Workhouse. He gave much of his time to superintending the erection of the prison, was largely instrumental in making the late Henry Cordier, superintendent, and remained an active member of the Board of Managers until within a few months ago.

Mr. Albree was the soul of charity. For many years he labored to relieve and improve the poor as a member of the Board of Guardians. His kindly ministrations to the poor and unfortunate and suffering continued up to the time of his death.

Mr. Albree was one of the incorporators of the Dollar Savings bank. He was the first President, served for thirteen consecutive years, and with others lived to see the institution grow from a small beginning to a concern that handles millions as capital and deposits.

In 1813, while a lad of ten years, and when their was great excitement about the privateers, the deceased shipped on the sloop Holkar, Capt. Lawson. He had run away from home and was sailing out to sea, when his father ran excitedly to the wharf in search of him. He was out only two or three months, did not participate in any fighting, but witnessed the battle off Pennquia point on the coast of Maine in 1813, between the Enterprise and the Boser. He was accidentally shot by one of the crew on his ship and on account of these injuries he drew a pension of $3 per month, his pension dating from July 1, 1827, and his certificate bearing date 1844.

On March 27, 1828, Mr. Albree married Miss Mary Curling, daughter of an English glass manufacturer of this city. By this union deceased had six children. Of these two died in childhood, about the year 1837, and the following are still living: John A. Albree of Boston, Miss Elizabeth Albree, residing at the family home, Jos. Albree, the shoe merchant, and successor to his father's life-long occupation, and Robert C. Albree. The daughter who was in Philadelphia at the time of his death, has been summoned home.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art: that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step —by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 18 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52¾	53⅛
Reading	34⅛	34¼
P., T. & B	20	20½
Lehigh Valley	52¼	52½
U. Co.'s N. J	160	....
Central Transportation Co	47	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	117½	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	113	....
Northern Pacific	33¼	33¾
Do preferred	57⅛	58
Lehigh Navigation Co	37¼	37⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	17½	18
Northern Central	33½	33¾
Hestonville	24	24½

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Governments weak and ⅛@¼ per cent. lower. Railroad bonds were depressed in early dealings, but closed firm. State securities dull.

The stock market was generally lower in early dealings, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific, the Grangers, Erie, Pacific Mail and Iron Mountain led in the downward movement. During the afternoon the Secretary of the Treasury accepted double the amount of bonds for the sinking fund which he advertised for, that is to say he took two million dollars instead of one million. The purchases were all confined to the sixes. For sixes of 1881 he paid 105.70 to 105.73, and for sixes of 1880 he paid 103.87½ to 103.99. This action of the Treasury gave an easy turn to the money market and a strong tone to the stock market, which advanced ½ to 2¾ per cent. The telegraph shares, the trunk lines and coal stocks, the Southwestern shares and Pacific Mail being conspicuous in the improvement.

Transactions aggregated 376,000 shares, of which 6,100 were Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 2,400 Canada Southern, 3,300 Chesapeake & Ohio, 4,600 C., C. & I. C., 1,100 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 1,000 Central Arizona, 3,600 Lackawanna, 4,600 Delaware & Hudson, 56,000 Erie, 13,000 St. Josphe, 1,800 Houston & Texas, 17,000 Iron Mountain, 16,000 Kansas & Texas, 18,000 Lake Shore, 4,200 Michigan Central, 4,000 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred (closing at 12¾), 16,000 Northwestern, 17,000 Nashville & Chattanooga (closing at 11¼), 16,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 New York Central, 3,000 Northern Pacific, 19,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 15,000 Ontario & Western (closing at 29⅝), 9,500 Pacific Mail, 10,000 St. Paul, 1,700 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,800 St. Paul & Sioux City, 5,600 Union Pacific, 25,000 Wabash & Pacific, 27,000 Western Union and 2,600 Illinois Central.

Close—Money 5@6 per cent.; closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 484¼. Sight exchange 487.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105½	New 4s coupons	106⅜
New 5s coupons	103½	Pacific 6s of 1895	124
New 4½s coupons	108⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7⅜s	48	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s new	25
St. Joe	105½	Consols	108
Tennessee 6s	37	Deferred	10⅝
Tennessee 6s new	37		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	151	Iron Mountain	62¼
Panama	181	St. L. & San F.	44½
Fort Wayne	117	Do. preferred	56½
C. & P.	111	First	76½
Illinois Central	102¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	44
B. & Q	145	Kan. & Tex	6¾
C. & A	106¼	Union Pacific	91¼
Do. preferred	118½	N. Pacific	33¼
N. Y. Central	131⅝	Do. preferred	57
Harlem	168	Louisville & N	139
Lake Shore	106	Houston & Texas	81⅛
Can. Southern	66¼	W. U. Tel	114⅞
Michigan Central	91¾	A. & P. Tel	50⅛
Erie	46¼	Pacific Mail	43⅜
Do. preferred	70⅞	Little Pittsburgh	17
N. W. C	91¾	Reading	6¾
Do. preferred	105¼	Adams Ex	107½
St. Paul	79⅜	Farco Ex	103
Do. preferred	103¾	American Ex	56⅛
St. P. & Min	56½	U. S. Express	48
St. P. & S. City	43	Quicksilver	20⅛
Do. preferred	80⅝	Do. preferred	64
Del. & Lack	89¾	Leadville	3⅝
Morris & Essex	107	Central Pacific	112
N. J. Central	86⅜	Union Firsts	111
Del. & Hudson	78¼	Land Grants	113
O. & M	34⅜	Sinking Funds	117
Do. preferred	82	Lehigh Wilkes	115
Chesapeake & O	22	St. P. & S. C. First	3⅝
Mobile & O	22¾	C. C. & I. C. First	90
C. & C	80	Erie seconds	92⅜
C. C. & I. C	21¾	Central Arizona	95
B. C. R. & N	60	Caribon	51
A. & T. H	23⅜	Excelsior	3
Do preferred	63	Homestake	35
W. St. L. & P	44½	Ontario	38
Do. preferred	69⅛	Standard	2½
H. & St. Joe	41	Lake Erie Western	32
Do. preferred	75¼		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	244	Quincy	41
Copper Falls	15	Ridge	8½
Franklin	24⅜	Madison	3⅝
Pewabec	64½		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 25.—Consols for money, 98 3-16; account, 98¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 105½; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅜; Erie, 47½; do. seconds, 95; Reading, 34⅝.

United States bonds—New 6s, 105½; 4½s, 116½; 4s, 109½.

Refined petroleum, 6s.

Turpentine, 35s.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes, 82f 40c.

ANTWERP, February 25.—Refined petroleum, 18½f.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton firm at 7 5-16 @7 7-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American, 8,500 bales.

Bacon—Long clear, 38s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 6¾s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 24.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Ploughing and sowing have proceeded despite the variable weather, alternating sunshine, winds and rains which caused floods in midland counties. Elsewhere fair area land has been planted in wheat and beans. Vegetation is still backward. Variable reports continue relative to the condition of Autumn sown wheat. Farm work is generally behind hand. Cattle have thriven fairly, but the stock of roots is rapidly diminishing, particularly turnips and sheep farmers are anxious. Reports of the condition of winter wheat in Scotland are satisfactory. Potatoes have been steadily rising, owing to the demand for seed for Ireland. English wheat being scarce in Mark Lane the provinces have been marketed in small quantities and unsatisfactory condition. Growers were unwilling to accept lower rates which were offered and business consequently is very dull. Sales were only practicable at the decine of 6 pence to a shilling per quarter, the decline, however, principally affected badly conditioned parcels. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, the demand being chiefly of retail character as town millers seem determined to hold off until they see some better ground for existence of present quotations in America than speculative enterprises. Consumption however, goes on, though speculation is absent and business mostly quiet. Very steady prices have been mentioned except for Russian, for which sellers are obliged to accept a little less money, though all the depression was recovered Monday. Maize still scarce on spot, and prices improved both in London and Liverpool. Barley and oats quiet, but for the latter an occasional advance of 3d per quarter was obtained. Arrivals at ports of call moderate. There has been a steady demand for wheat, chiefly for United Kingdom, at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. Only one cargo of maize arrived, which brought 27s 6d. Business in wheat for shipment was limited, owing to the indifference of buyers and the advance demanded by sellers. Maize in active demand, chiefly for February and March shipments, at 25s to 25s 6d. Sales of English wheat last week, 34,530 quarters, at 43s 1d per quarter, against 56,055 quarters at 42s 1s for the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom, February 18, were 1,112,958 hundred weights of wheat, and 216,301 hundred weights flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 25. }

Under the influence of the weather, which is most desirable for out-door business, and a demand on retail dealers for the leading staples, the general wholesale market continues active and most satisfactory to all concerned.

Groceries are in good demand. Coffees are very strong and bring fully the prices quoted below. Sugars continue steady, while all other articles in this line find many purchasers.

The grain market, which has been very firm for the past two weeks, was weaker to-day, owing to unfavorable advices from the East and West regarding wheat. A decline in prices was made elsewhere, but dealers here do not yet feel disposed to put the figures down. The bad condition of the country roads prevent many of the dealers from bringing their stock to market. Oats, barley, corn and rye are steady and in fair demand.

The country produce market is just now more active than it has been for some time. Eggs and butter are selling freely at the figures quoted below. Cheese is firm and poultry is in good demand.

There is nothing new to note in the provision market. The market is still firm here on account of the advices of a strong market in the West.

Fish and feathers are in good request. Foreign fruits and canned goods also find ready sale.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 50@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 75; medium, $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 65; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 33@36c; choice roll, 30@35c; solid packed, 25@30c; common to medium, 9@15c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 50 per bush; $10 00@11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15@15½c jobbing; 14¼@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 13@14c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7¼@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 17c; in cases, 17@18c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@53c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 53@53c; peerless, 50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; dressed chickens, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $3 00@3 25 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	Teas.	
Fancy Rio	19	Young Hyson	25@31 00
Choice Rio	18	Gunpowder	35@31 00
Prime Rio	17	Imperial	35@ 89
Good Rio	14	Japan	30@ 75
Ordinary Rio	13	Oolong	28@ 80
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25@ 75
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	18 @20½	Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
In bulk	17 @19½	do do mahog'y	45@50
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville navy	48@50
Java, in bulk	27 @29	Richmond br'nds	40@45
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
Standard A	9¼@	do twist	52@56
Prairie B	8¾@	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	8¾@	Fine Cut	34@40
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¼	Cut and dry	24@28
New Orleans	8 @ 8¼	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Granulated	9¾	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Powdered	10¼	Choice	56
Crushed	10¼	Strictly prime	53
Cut loaf	10¾	Prime	51
Syrups.		Centrifugal	47
Choice maple tv'd	42	*Soda.*	
Prime " "	40	Bi-Carb, k'gs	9¼
Choice sugar syrup	40	do as'td pa'rs	9¼
Prime " "	38	do " ¼ "	6¼
Good " "	35	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Good molasses "	33	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full w'ht	13
Cloves	39 @40	Stearine ₱ set	11
Allspice	17 @	Mould ₱ set	11
Cassia	25 @28	*Rice.*	
Pepper	15¾@16	Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Nutmegs	90 @95	Carolina	7½@8
Starch.		*Salt.*	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾	No. 1, per bbl	1 55
Corn starch	6 @ 8¼	Extra, " "	1 65
		Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 50@6 75; choice red, $6 75@7 00; fancy family, $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 50@9 50; XX bakers $6 50, $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 35@1 37; amber and mixed $1 32@1 34; rejected 95c@$1 05.

CORN—Yellow shelled 49@51c; mixed 46@48c; yellow ear 53@55c.

OATS—Prime white 43@44c; mixed do 42@43c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 85@90c; medium 75@80c; stained 65@70c; prime fall 85@90c; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@92c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 75; standard brands $7 50 in barrels, $4 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60c in paper.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@17 50; upland prarie $14 50@15 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $20 00@22 00; coarse do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	9½
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10
Extra S. C. shoulders	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5½
Do. short rib sides	8
Do. clear sides	8¼
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	13 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	13 50
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8¼
Do. do. in half bbls	8¾
Do. do. in buckets	9¼
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9¾
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $7 50@8; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $3 00; lake herring, $4 50; George's cod fish, $5 50; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 53@58c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } WEDNESDAY, February 25. }

The oil market continues on the decline. The transactions of late have been rather light, while prices have been ruling low in the nineties. Some dealers look for a reaction, while others do not entertain this hope. The latter anticipate a further decline. The market opened to-day at 93¾c, advanced to 95, and declined to and closed at 92¼. The shipments were 49,357 barrels; charters, 45,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK,—FEBRUARY 25.—Cotton steady at 13⅛@13¼c; futures steady. Flour quiet; receipts 12,000 barrels: superfine Western and State $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 60@5 85; good to choice $5 90@8 00; white wheat, extra $5 85@6 50; extra Ohio $5 75@7 50; St. Louis, $5 55@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat strong; receipts, 45,000 bushels; ungraded red $1 40@1 50; No. 2 $1 51@1 52 steamer; No. 2 red, $1 47; ungraded white $1 45@1 48; No. 1 do sales 99,000 bushels at $1 48¾@1 49½; No. 2 red February sales 88,000 bushels at $1 51@1 52½; March, sales 488,000 bushels at $1 51@1 52½; April, sales 700,000 bushels at $1 51¼@1 52¾; May, sales 56,000 bushels at $1 49@1 50. Rye firm. Corn easier; receipts, 87,000 bushels; ungraded 58@60c; No. 3 56¼@56½c; steamer 57¼@58½c; No. 2 February 60¾c; March 56¾c; April 55@55⅝c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 35,000 bushels. Hay demand active at 75c. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅝c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice—Carolina 6¼@7¾c. Petroleum dull and easier; united 95½c; crude 6¾@7⅝c; refined 7¾c. Tallow firmer at 6⅜c. Rosin steady and unchanged. Turpentine firmer at 46½@47c. Eggs dull; western 12@15c. Pork dull and lower; old mess $11 87½@12 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats dull and lower; long clear 7c; short clear 7¼c. Lard firm; prime steam $7 72½@7 75. Butter in good demand; Western 16@29c. Cheese dull; western 11@14½. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

Leather—Demand active, hemlock sole 25@28c.

Wool steady and in fair demand; domestic fleece 45@60c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@40c.

Metals—Manufactured copper dull; new sheathing $32 00; ingot lake $24 00@24 35. Scotch pig iron $31 00@34 50. Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—Cut $5 30@5 45; clinch $6 80@7 90.

NEW ORLEANS—FEBRUARY, 25.—Cotton quiet and easy at quotations; middling 12¾c; low middling 12¼c; good and ordinary 11¾c; net receipts 5,667 bales; gross 6,339 bales, exports Great Britain 8,900 bales; continental 3,031 bales; coastwise 4,805 bales; sales 7,000 bales; stock 336,332 bales. Flour in good demand at full prices; superfine $5 00@5 25; double $5 75@6 00; treble $6 00@6 37½; high grades $6 50@6 87½. Corn steady and in good demand at 58@60c. Oats firmer at 44@45c. Corn meal quiet at $2 40. Hay firm and unchanged; choice $27 50. Pork scarce and firm; old $12 70; new $13 00. Lard dull; tierce 7¼@7½c; kegs 7¾@8c. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders loose $4 50; packed $4 62½; clear rib $6 62½@6 75; clear $6 87½@7 00. Bacon steady and in good demand at $5 50@5 62½; clear rib $7 75@7 87½; clear $8 25. Sugar cured hams quiet; canvassed 9@10c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee in good demand and at full prices; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 14@16¾c. Sugar dull and nominal; inferior 5¼@6c; common to good 6⅛@7c; fair to fully fair 7@7¾c; prime to choice 7½@8c; yellow clarified 8⅛@8¾c. Molasses dull; common 30@33c; fair 36c@38c; centrifugal 39@42c; prime to choice 42@52c. Rice dull and nominal; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6@7½c. Bran scarce and firm at 85. Sight exchange on New York 100 per 1,000 premium; sterling 484½.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 24. No. 2 Chicago spring $1 24@1 24½ cash; $1 24½ February; $1 24¾ March; $1 25¾ April; $1 28½ May. No. 3 $1 12; rejected 90@92c. Corn dull and drooping at 37½c cash; 37½c March; 37½@37¾c April; 41⅝c May; rejected 36c. Oats dull and lower at 32½ for fresh cash; 31¾@31¾c February; 31⅝ March; 35½c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 78c. Pork unsettled and lower at $11 75 cash; $11 75@11 77½ March; $11 90@11 92½ April; $12 05@12 07½ May. Lard in good demand at lower rates at $7 15@7 17½ cash; $7 17½ March; $7 27½ April; $7 37½ May. Bulkmeats easier at $4 25, $6 60@6 75. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 290,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; rye 4,000 bushels; barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 137,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 1,900 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat moderately active and a shade higher at $1 25¼ March; $1 26⅜ April. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 37⅜c March; 37¾c April; 41⅝c May. Oats firmer; advanced ⅛c. Pork strong and higher; advanced 7½@10c. Lard stronger; advanced 2½.

BALTIMORE—FEBRUARY 25.—Flour strong and fairly active; western superfine $4 75@5 25; do. extra, $5 50@6 37; do family $6 50@7 25. Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 western winter red, spot and February $1 48⅜; March and April $1 49@1 49½; May $1 48½@1 48¾. Corn—Western dull and lower; western mixed spot and February 37¼c; March 55@55¼c; April 53½@53¾c; May 53¼@53¾c; steamer 55½c. Oats steady; western white 46@47c; do mixed 45@46½c; Pennsylvania 47@48c. Rye quiet at 92@95c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions inactive. Mess pork $13 00@13 50. Bulkmeats—Loose shoulders $4 75; clear rib sides $6 25; do packed $5 25@7 50. Bacon—Shoulders $5 75; clear rib sides $8 00, $10 00@12 00. Lard—Refined in tierces $8 25. Butter—Prime to choice western packed 25@26c; roll 20@24c. Eggs steady at 14c. Petroleum—Crude nominrl; refiged dull at 7¾c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14@15¾c. Sugar lower; A soft 9¼c. Whisky steady and quiet at $1 10½@111. Freights to Liverpool per steamer more active and better; cotton 5-16@¼d; flour 1s 9d; grain 4½@5d. Receipts—Flour, 2,731 barrels; wheat, 45,600 bushels; corn, 154,450 bushels; oats, 3,250 bushels; rye, 900 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 66,000 bushels; corn, 10,500 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 206,700 bushels; corn, 191,400 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY 25.—Flour steady and dull; Minnesota extra medium $6 50; good $6 60; choice $6 75; fancy $7 00; St. Louis extra, good and choice $7 00@7 25. Rye flour steady at $5 00. Wheat—dull and feverish; Western rejected on track $1 28½@1 40; No. 2 red, elevator $1 49; No 2 red, February $1 48 bid, $1 49¼ asked; March $1 49¼ bid, $1 50 asked; April $1 49½ bid, $1 50 asked; May $1 49¼ bid, $1 49⅞ asked. Corn less active; western mixed on track, 57c; rejected track 56c; sail mixed February 57½c bid, 58½c asked; March 55½c bid, 56c asked; April 54¼c bid, 54½c asked; May 53¼c bid, 53¾c asked. Oats dull; No. 3 white 44½@45¼c; mixed 43¾c; No. 2 white 46@46½c. Provisions quiet and firm. Beef—mess, $13 00. Mess pork $13 00@13 25. Smoked hams 9½@10½c; pickled 7¾@9¼c. Lard—western $7 00@8 00; steam $7 70@7 80. Butter firm and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 14½c. Cheese—creamery 14@14½c. Petroleum dull; refined 7¾c. Whisky steady at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 2,700 barrels; wheat, 9,500 bushels; corn, 180,000 bushels; oats, 9,500 bushels; Rye 500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 150,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—FEBRUARY 25—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; opened at a declined 1½c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 29; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24; No. 2, $1 23; February $1 23; March $1 23¾; April $1 24¾; No. 3, $1 11; No. 4, $1 06; rejected 97c. Corn inactive; No. 2, 37¼c. Oats inactive; No. 2 31½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 75c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, fresh, 69c. Provisions quiet and lower. Mess pork dull; $11 70 cash; $11 85 April. Lard—Prime steam $7 15 cash; $7 25 April. Live hogs dull and lower at $4 15@4 40. Dressed hogs dull and lower at $4 80@4 85. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 7,500 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

TOLEDO—FEBRUARY 25—Wheat weak and 2c lower; No. 3 white Wabash $1 31; amber Michigan March $1 34; No. 2 red winter spot $1 34; April $1 36½; May $1 37; June $1 38¼.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY, 25.—Beeves—Receipts two days 3,200. Market over supplied; extremely dull at small reduction from last Monday. Poor to prime steers 7@10c; extra 10¼@10¾c, with 51 premium steers weighing 1,660 pounds at 11c. General sales 8½@9¾c. Exporters used 1,100 fat steers at 9¾@10¾c. Arrivements yesterday and to-day 247 live cattle, 537 quarters beef, 445 carcasses mutton, and 150 dressed hogs. Dressed beef dragging in Washington market; 6¾@7¾c for poor to good sides; rough fat selling at 5c per pound; green hides 7c.

Sheep—Receipt for two days 1,270 head; not much business but decidedly firm, feeling and sharp advance; sales $6 30@6 75; all good to choice sheep. Wool skins $2 70 to $3 20 each.

Swine—Receipts two days 9,300, none offered for live weight. Market nominally steady at $4 85@5 10 per 100 pounds.

BOSTON—FEBRUARY 25.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine western $5 00@5 25; common to extra $5 25@6 00; Wisconsin extra $5 50@6 25; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheats $6 50@7 00 for Ohio and Michigan. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 59@62c. Oats—No. 1 and extra white 50@53c; No. 2 white 48½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 47@47½c. Rye nominally unchanged. Butter—Western choice 35@37c; dairty packed 23@26c. Eggs 14@16½c Receipts—Flour, 3,900 barrels; corn, 39,000 bushels; wheat, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 425 barrels; corn, 15,000 bushels; wheat, 21,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 25.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; family $6 00@6 15; fancy $6 25@6 85. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 30. Corn strong and higher at 40@41c. Oats quiet at 36c. Rye firm at 85c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall 75c. Pork dull and nominal at $12 00. Lard dull, weak and lower at $7 20. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders $4 25; clear rib $6 55; clear $6 70. Bacon firm; shoulders $5 12½; clear rib $7 37½; clear $7 50. Whisky in good demand at $1 05. Butter easier but not quotably lower. Linseed oil steady at 80c.

LOUISVILLE, FEBRUARY 25.—Cotton steady at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 20. Corn firmer; No. 2 white 45@46c; mixed 43@44c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 40@41c; mixed 38@39c. Rye firm; No. 2 86@87c. Hay steady at $14 00@18 50. Pork steady at $12 50. Lard steady; prime steam $7 12½. Bulkmeats firmer at $4 37½, $4 50, 6 75@7 00. Bacon firmer at $4 87½, $7 20@7 50; sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

INDIANAPOLIS—FEBRUARY 24.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 26@1 26½. Corn quiet at 37@37¼c. Oats quiet at 34@37c.

INDIANAPOLIS—FEBRUARY 24.—Hogs quiet at $3 50@4 50; receipts 4,100 head; shipments 1,800 head.

OSWEGO—FEBRUARY 23.—Wheat steady; white and red State $1 38. Corn dull; mixed western 57c.

OSWEGO, FEBRUARY 25.—Wheat firm. Corn steady; western mixed 57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton goods less active in first hands, but prices firmly maintained. Prints quiet and firm. Ginghams, lawns and dress goods active and firm. Hosiery and underwear moving freely in former orders and stocks very light. Heavy woolens for men's wear in steady demand, and flannels and blankets doing very well. Foreign goods more active and silks advancing.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1880. }

There is little change to note in the live stock market. Business continues fairly active with prices on sheep advanced slightly. The prices on cattle and hogs are about the same as last week. The attendance of buyers was not very good and sales were made slowly. This is partly accounted for by the bad influence which has been cast about by unfavorable reports from Eastern markets. A better state of affairs is expected this week.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Arrivals have been light, and market slow, nearly all the sales being made for local trade. We quote:

Extra, 1,400 lbs to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 40
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 25@4 00
Stockers	3 00@3 75
Bulls, cows and stags	2 25@3 50

SHEEP.

The supply has been light and market firm at a quarter advance from last week's prices. We quote:

Extra, 110 lb to 130 lbs	$5 90@6 20
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	5 40@5 65
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	4 75@5 25
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	3 50@4 00
Lambs as to quality	5 50@6 50

HOGS.

Receipts have been fair, about equal to the demand, owing to through consignments. We quote sales to-day as follows:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 90@5 00
Best Yorkers	4 60@4 70
Common Yorkers	4 40@4 50
Roughs	3 00@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, } MONDAY, February 23, 1880. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale to-day did not differ much from that of last Monday, and the quality was much the same. The market was slow from the opening until the close. It may be noted that while all grades of cattle are higher, as compared with a month ago, that prices are not as high as usual at this season of the year, and butchers, therefore, have no particular reason to complain, as they expect to pay more for cattle at this particular time. Drovers continue to complain that cattle are higher relatively in the country than here. Sales were made in a retail way at 5½@5¾c for prime, 5@5¼c for medium to good and 4@4½c for common. Last week there were sales at 6@6¼c, but we apprehended that the quality was not quite so good today, and those from Chicago did not cost so much. Bulls and fat cows, 3@4c. Fresh cows were in better supply, and less active in consequence—sold at $25@44 per head. Veals, 4½@6c; 563 head were on sale.

SHEEP.

The supply was light, unusually so. The market was active, the pens having been pretty well cleared early in the day, and that, too, at strong prices. The most of the sales were at 6 to 6 45; common to fair may be quoted at 5 to 5½. There is now but little difference made between sheep and lambs being sold together at about the same price.

HOGS

were in light supply; while the regular dealers had an average supply, there were but few outside lots, which may be attributed in part to the bad condition of the country roads. Market was fairly active, and full prices were obtained. Sales